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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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ARE THE CHILDREN AT HOME?

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their face a fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
The echoes were full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife.
We two are waiting together;
And oft, at the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls to me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answered him gently,
"They're all home long ago;"
And I sing, in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears!
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the summer years!
I know, and my heart grows lighter,
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother-heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Loosed the warp of my robe of faith,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows;
My boys that I gave to freedom,
The fresh sweet waked their vows
In a tangled Southern forest,
Twin brothers true and brave,
They fell; and the flag they died for,
Thank God! floats over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on the wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All is one in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile to think of years—
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls for me in his corner,
"Say, love, have the children come?"
And I answer him cheerily,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home."

Atlantic for November.

TIME TO-DAY: ETERNITY TO-MORROW;

Or Thoughts Suggested by the Casualty at the Fort Pitt Iron Mills on Friday, November 8th. A Sermon Preached at the First Methodist Church, Fifth Street, Sunday, by Alexander Clark, the Pastor.

The First Methodist Church, Fifth street, is thronged to its utmost capacity Sunday, twithstanding the inclemency of the weather, nen the pastor, Rev. Alexander Clark, delivd a discourse on a subject suggested by the eadful calamity at the Fort Pitt Iron Mills. the conclusion of the discourse, which we ve below, a collection was taken up for the nefit of the afflicted families, and a good m was contributed:

Eternity.—Isaiah lvii:15.

This solemn word occurs but once in the ble. Its measureless meaning cannot be asped by angels or men. But great and awf as it is, we, to-day are intimately and inparately connected with it; and we may be mmoned to face its realities in a moment.

The Godhead alone is eternal. Eternity aches back before all beginnings, and rward beyond all endings. Angels and men all know an eternal future, but God only, the finite past as well. Immortality has a first eath. Eternity may be likened to a ring ich has neither beginning nor ending.

There is a certain number of grains of sand the sea-shore. There is a certain number water-drops in the ocean. There is a certain mber of blades of grass on the ground—ave in the forest, stars in the sky. All these ymbals have a far-off limit which figures could trained to reach, and one by one, to exhaust. w, suppose these vast multitudes could be unted, sand by sand, drop by drop, blade by ade, leaf by leaf, star by star, and that very slowly, with a million years between e and two; ten millions of years between two d three; a hundred millions of years between ree and four; a thousand millions of years tween four and five; and so on in millions in dio of geometrical progression—still, all the nds, and drops, and blades, and leaves, and rs, might be numbered, and the time taken do would not be more than a second as ich as the tick of a second from a lifetime. is so great that absolutely nothing can be ded. Eternity needs no chronometer, for it ver draws any nearer to its termination. For ur and for ever nought is from everlasting to erlasting—world without end.

You shall each one exist forever.

The human soul is a part of God's own breath, d can not die. This is the reason why those d blood, like all corruptible things, may be ushed in a moment; it *must* wear out in a few ars—must die and turn cold, and mix with ay. It can have almost whispered its passing ame to the Alleghany Mountains, when the swift car, ded to the iron rail by a finger-width flange, rried you along the edge of a precipice, or er the deep gulf, where, in a moment, should all be an inch from its purpose, was hurled into eternity. You are timid and watchl when you visit the rooms where ponderous gines are heated and hurried to short, heavy ths by rolling fiery masses; but you are in hourly exposure to treacherous fire and steam d the very noise of machinery is to you a sucsion of emphatic warnings to be careful. t the workmen became panic-stricken and ls confusion, forgetting the perils of the place the quiet contemplations of their own busy nds. They seldom think that the strong ite arm which breaks a prison or a palace in a sh, may snatch them into the everlasting sonage of eternity; or that the bursting of a boiler should be but the swinging open of a avenly door.

And yet the elements of air we breathe are justed to each other with such critical accuy, that a very slight disarrangement of their oportions would cause the whole earth to rst into devouring flames. An intrusive ich tampering with God's order in the atmore would stop the breath of every living ature with instant suffocation.

This vast world of ours hangs upon nothing empty space, sweeping round the sun a nsand times more swiftly than any cannon press. It leans upon the plane of its orbit, a race-horse leans upon his pathway while runs. And if it should incline a little more a little less, or if it should shoot from the unfenced race-course, every city would be ecked as utterly by the plunge, as the lionill on Friday last by the explosion. In a gle draught of water that refreshes a thirsty nkard's throat, there are numerous material ergy which, if only aroused, would darken firmament with storms, and shake the ls with thunders!

But God's merciful hand hides from our eyes the sterious powers which are perpetually acting around us. He would have us trust in a sdom and Providence we may not comprend. He would teach us by our very norance, to hold ourselves in readiness for any ergency locked up in the future. The taper human life burns so feebly that a breath can tinguish it. A single misstep, a trifling mis-ke, the neglect of a moment, may launch an mortal soul from time to eternity.

But in the shock and change of death, our entity shall be preserved. No matter how ribly the body shall be mangled, its dissoion does not imply the annihilation of the ring agent within. The thinking power is ngle, indivisible, independent, immortal. here is a monarch of spirit, to whose bidding e body is subject.

An individual removes from an old tumble-wn hut, rejoicing at the change. A man is t local and fixed, and cannot be built into the alls of his own dwelling. He was not made r that. The Infinite Builder has not so ar destruction of the man who lived in it. But ben he removes the old tenement is silent; its ors are closed; the light of the windows is inded and gone. The dweller has departed. ne dust accumulates, the cobwebs of time aws down the fabric, and soon it is all dust dust. But the man who once lived there, l elsewhere continues to live.

So also the soul that shall tabernacle of solving clay, there is silence; darkss settles within where lately there as light. The body crumbles away. ose unburied corpses in the Ninth and 10-day, ornithed, cadaverous and distorted, o days ago were strong-armed men. But ose bodies, like ours, were made for time. heir souls, like ours, were breathed into conlousness for eternity. Their souls are entered judgment, even before their bodies were id in the grave. When their wives and ildren were waiting for them to come home dinner, they had appeared before God and is holy angels in eternity. They live on and ve abolished the human shape. Disembodied, aned and outcast forever, according to the eds done in the body.

You have seen, in the war, how men may se their limbs—their only means of sense—and ve every organ of a body may be destroyed, t the living, responsible agent remain the ce. To amputate a right arm takes no right way from the soul. These bodies of ours re very small in comparison with that portion of that small body might have been dec-ched, and yet the identity would not have en obscured. There may be fractional bodies; t there can be no fractional souls. There y be dissolving bodies; but there can be no solving souls. There may be bodily annihiion, as in an explosion and fire; but no accint or burning will ever annihilate a soul. The mind is the man. Our bodily senses are t the instruments of a probationary life. he body is but a chest of tools; and the soul es them in its apprenticeship for the better ld and its celestial occupations. A hand ay do all decay and turn to dust, as the pen-, the plane, the hammer, or the chisel in olds, when its appointed task is done. You n live without your pen, or trowel,—you can re without your finger, without your hand, without your arm, without your whole body; r there is another sphere of actions and inser vitality, ever continuous, ever conscious, er progressive, and ever the same in identity purpose.

Food sustains and replenishes the body. Its articles make blood and bone and flesh. But e mind feeds on ideas. What the spirit of an hungers after and obtains, can not be ught in the material body. So let death dise the body, the mental treasures are unouched, imperishable. It is dust to dust; spirit to spirit—the soul to Him who gave it. In building a house, rough scaffolding is used. But when the house is finished, the scaffolding is knocked away. So in building an immortal life. The body with its senses and appetites is used as the beams, levers and planks of an outer building—a kind of work-shop to the real one—where wisdom may be gathered in tangible results and shaped and built into the enduring edifice; and in due time, the scaffolding is taken down, leaving the new house all the more distinct and beautiful without it. It is not necessary than any of the timber of a scaffold be durable. Any soft wood answers the purpose. Now, "there is a building of God, a house not made with hands, *eternal* in the heavens." It is not necessary that this body be solid as granite; it must be of the earth, earthy. It answers the Builder's purposes when by it, in time, ideas, principles, purposes, may be the better brought and built into the temple where the gracious Spirit may dwell and commune with our own hereafter. O! it is well that a soul such as yours and mine, and a body like this should enter upon but a limited partnership. The body may die suddenly to-day; but the thinking goes on forever. Forms of disease may warp and wrench the body, and reduce it to a skeleton; but the soul sings triumph over all things corruptible. Though the flesh of a man may dry on his bones, his reason and imagination may expand and fly forward to the world I have seen men spiritually strong and exultant while their bodies were inhaling the breath for the last death gasp. The final moment is frequently one of intensest mental enjoyment—the hour of highest views—and the clearest perceptions are spoken down to the instant when the sunken eye glasses, and the cold jaw drops in death.

From such considerations we conclude that the soul exists never, never to die; that it can have a being independent of the body; and that the soul is conscious while the body lies shrouded in the coffin and mouldering in the grave.

And Eternity will find us, let us hope, when God releases us, just as we are, and fix our destiny in accordance with our actions, down to the last record of our doings in the world. Here in the body we have all the aids of reason, sense and association to comprehend Christ. He was himself made flesh that we might know Him and love Him as a brother while trusting Him as a God. And the salvation he offers at this much cost—for the body was crucified, mangled, too, O, ye poor mothers, weeping because your sons and dear ones were not even permitted to die at your homes—the salvation purchased by the crucifixion of Jesus is not for a bodily life-time only, but for the eternity of every believing soul.

But living union with Christ is possible only before the death of the body. The Christian faith is gathered into Christ Himself, and can never be interrupted while the Vine lives, and its life sources flow. Because Jesus lives, we if we choose Him and love Him, shall live also, and live as long as He lives, parallel with His eternal age.

Eternity! We are almost there. Its doors fly open at our feet. We walk nearer its massive portals to-day than ever before. A few steps more, and these *Eternity!* We think not know how very soon. When they left their homes on Friday morning, how little those stalwart men, or their beloved, thought of the opening door to eternity. They fondly expected to enter their familiar home doors at noon, to meet their wives and sisters from the kitchen, and their darling children from the school, and to partake gratefully of the accustomed meal, circled lovingly around the table, eating the bread—sweetest in all the world—that is made of hard and honest toil. But just before the usual signal for noon-day rest and refreshment, the strong men heard suddenly the springing of a bolt from the ponderous door that opened to the life judgment seat. Without preparation for the realities beyond in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye. Doubtless some of them prayed that morning at home,—but many rose from their knees as if they could not pray, or surely to pray again, and with some heart-cares uncommitted to the Burden-bearer. They may have deferred some special pleading for self, or wife, or child, until another day, or one of those vague to-morrows which never come But there was no time for prayer when the bolt was sprung, and the awful door rolled open wide and unlocked them all just as they were into the presence of God! Yet such men, humble, honest, hard-working, uninfluenced by the fashions and follies of the day, if they professed the religion of Jesus, who himself consecrated manual labor by his own toil in the carpenter's shop, in were less liable to confusion of face before God than any similar number as suddenly called from the more brilliant walks of society.

Yet why were all so unprepared? The news of the calamity of Friday! If I should look closely over this congregation, could there not be found some body bearing plain marks of being in the first stages of consumption, or some other *exceptional disorder*? Certainly there could. And yet there is no alarm in that countenance. Its wearer vainly imagines that he has a measure lease here on God's footstool for a dwelling place as long as it shall last; and he looks up here to-day as unconcerned as if nothing but the destruction of earth's everlasting hills could ever blot him out of it! Now if I should tell you to-day that you should believe it, that the world would be consumed in a week, or a month, or a year, or even ten years hence, you would wake up as if for the first time from the dream of your fancied immortality. What is it to you, O dying sinner, *when* the world comes to an end, so you but realize that you, *yourself*, are rapidly coming to an end? How many in this congregation this morning will have finished their course in one year, in two years, in five? To all such the world will have come to an end as absolutely as if its materials had been consumed. The hand of the destroying angel will already have laid to see the breath-touch of his coming in your whitening hair, your sallow cheek, your tottering walk, your fading eye, your shortening breath. Your own experience is the prophecy for the time of the end of the world; for you will find your own dissolution more distinctly traced and greatly nearer than any of the times and half times of Daniel. This old earth is as perfect now, and as deathless to-day as when it rolled new made from the palm of the Omnipotent hand. But you bear in your body the marks of speedy destruction.

To sailors, walked overboard in the midst of the turbulent sea, it is all the same whether the ship outride the storm or sink with all her crew in the surges of the deep. It is *all* over with him who is *swept* over! A slip, a misstep, and accident are sweeping our neighbors from the world's broad deck into the ocean of eternity, it is the same to all of us who feel the fast rope slipping—slipping from our hands—all the same as if the whole world had been wrecked and was swallowed with us. Eternity storms round us to-day. The skies are blackening; the tempest is rising; the lightnings are blazing; the thunders are roaring. Our frail barks shall be broken to pieces, and engulfed in the sea. What shall we do to be saved? We are adrift. Time's shores are receding. The wind and tide are sweeping us away and away, and there is no return. Since we must drift on, and since these trembling barks must soon go to pieces, what do to be saved? Ah, that is the cry which penetrates the clouds and reaches the ear of One who rules the wind and wave! Behold! yonder comes the Living Rock of salvation, and her pilot is Jesus. No waves can beat her down. No blasts can drive her back. He who guides the helm can hush a raging sea to peace; and He holds the winds in his fists. Ho! the life boat! To-day, the life-boat! This moment, the life-boat!

Sinner, your condition is as perilous as though Gabriel's trumpet had already announced a shrinking world for judgment, and pronounced the doom for to-morrow! The end is at hand, in so far as you have any relation to it. You know not what a day or an hour may bring forth. Salvation is offered to-day. To-morrow the book shall be opened. O! it is to-day, to-day, resounding alarm which sounds from the lips of the Apostle, and re-echoes in the wailings of widows and orphans in our own city to-day. "The end of all things is at hand; be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer." It was no mere accident which shocked our city two days ago. God sends a meaning in it. The lesson has a flaming significance, did we but rightly read it, and ponder it in our hearts.

"He of the lion-soice, the rainbow crown'd,
Shall stand upon the mountains and the sea,
And swear by earth, by Heaven's throne, by Him
Who sitteth on the throne, and by the Book
No more—no more! Then veiled Eternity
Shall quit her awful seat, and take the place
Unto the reeling world, and take the place
Of seasons, days, and years."

But, my brother, my sister, you shall never die; you cannot die; you *must* live forever. Now, seeing your destiny and your danger, how will you treat the Lord Jesus Christ when he stands at your heart-door and knocks? Before you let Jesus stands knocking, knocking now. Arise and let him in! And then when at heaven's door you stand a pleader, he will rise and admit you into his blessed home and make it yours forever more.

Death, the monster monarch, rules this world. He rides forth on his pale horse, and lest his tramplags be heard, he alights, presses his way into the quiet upper chamber where an infant is sleeping, and steals away the life-breath of the unsuspecting mother; and he dashes mounted along the floors of the great iron mill, among strong men working, and strikes a score from their anvils and forges, and tramps them mangled under his fiery feet. "He that is without fear of war," and hunts down the bravest men of the nation by thousands. famine and pestilence are his servants, traversing continents, making graves on the plain as he marches by millions of souls. The sea obeys his commands, and swallows ships in its depths. The railroad train does his bidding, and dashes unthinking hundreds to blackness of darkness. He opens the earthquake caverns and swallows cities in a moment. O, the swift and relentless angel of death! He sweeps through the air. He screams in the blast. The earth trembles at his tread, and is covered with his tracks. To-day, it is Time to-morrow, Eternity! Now, while it is yet to-day, believe and live. Give your heart, as it is, to the Savior, and give it just now. Then, henceforth and forever, Eternity, of all words ever spoken or heard, will be the sublimest to your soul.

And as a disciple of Jesus, you need not be told to remember the widow and the fatherless. Pure and undefiled religion is to visit them in their affliction, to shed thy sympathizing tear; to offer the helping hand; to pray, and leave an amen that can be eaten or worn. You that have a plen'y and to spare, whose homes have not been made desolate by the blast, or whose fronts are not dollars and pantries something more practical than phrases and tracts;—for example, those delicacies you sealed up for Christmas; you will make up a package and go with them, not fend them, but you will go with them in the name of a disciple. You will go as a father, as a mother, as a brother, as a sister, and radiate your own home cheer among the hearts of the bereaved; and when you return it will seem as if you had done it to the Son of God, and you will find your own fireside brighter, and your own soul happier, and your own body stronger, for the errand. And so living in time, when eternity shall open upon you, gently or suddenly, in-doors or out, at home or abroad, you will be found ready for your robe and your crown.

"While all dispute on points of *doctrine*, none
Doubt what Religion teaches to be *done*.
Hear sorrow here, and look to Heaven for bliss,
This thy theology, thy practice this;
Believe, God's promises, his precepts keep,
Joy with the joyful, with the mourner weep;
Exalt Love's banner, evermore unfurled,
And keep thyself unspotted from the world."

BEN WADE.

His Relations with A. J.---Mrs. Lincoln ---Thad. Stevens's Confiscation Bill.

"Mack," of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has been spending a day with Hon. Ben. Wade, and details his conversation with the distinguished Senator, in a two column and a half letter. The following are the concluding paragraphs:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. Wade related the following about A. J.: "Three or four days after the assassination, Johnson sent for me, and I went to see him. He met me very cordially, shaking me with both hands, and said he was exceedingly glad to see me, and that there wasn't a man in Washington whose advice he would as soon have as mine. I told him I was very glad and very proud of that. We sat down, and he said he wanted to hear my views on public questions and public policy. Well, said I, the first thing I've got to say to you is, be warned by the fate of all Vice Presidents who have been in your position. Look at Tyler and Fillmore, and pray to God every night to save you from their fate. Johnson seemed astonished to think that I had any apprehensions of that kind, but I told him he couldn't be too careful, for that he certainly would be tempted as they were. He said I need have no fears; that he meant to stand by the men and the party that elected him. I then went on to advise him what to do. I told him the first thing to do was to order the trial of a few of the leaders of the rebellion, before a military commission, and to hang them when found guilty. He said he would do that very thing, and would commence with Jeff. Davis. He told me to hunt up the law on the question, and I agreed to do it if he would name some one to help me. He named Ben. Butler. Butler and I called on him a day or two after to find out exactly what he wanted, and we had a long talk with him. He told us he meant to hang the leaders of the rebellion right away, as soon as they could be tried and convicted by a military commission. As we went away Ben. Butler said he was delighted with Johnson; that he seemed to be a regular trump. We looked up the law in the case, and in a few days I called on him again.

to him about this very question of reconstruction. He said he was very glad that it was a matter with which he had nothing to do; that it belonged to Congress exclusively, and he should let Congress take care of it. We parted, and soon after I went home, with the assurance from him that he would take no step not sanctioned by the leaders of the Republican party. I heard nothing from him until about two months later, when I met John Covode at a hotel in Cleveland, and learned that the President had been in close communion with Copperheads and rebels, and had said to Covode that he (Johnson,) could do without the Radicals before long, and would do without them before he got through with him. About a month after I went on to Washington for the winter, and I called at the White House. I found the ante-room full of rebels and Copperheads, and was soon convinced, from the style in which I was received, that Johnson had found friends and advisers outside of the Republican party. I knew then that he had taken the back track, and had made up his mind to betray the party, and the country, too, if he could. I tried my best to keep him in, but it was no go.

MRS. LINCOLN.

During our conversation, the subject of Mrs. Lincoln and her recent disgraceful conduct came up, and, remembering that Mr. Wade was one of a committee appointed by the two Houses to investigate the pecuniary condition in which Mr. Lincoln's family was left, and report a bill for their relief, I asked him if it was true, as stated by Mrs. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln left little or no property behind him. "No," said he, "it's a d—d lie. We looked into the matter very carefully, and as Illinois men wanted us to give her one hundred thousand dollars, and we agreed to do so. It appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the leading merchants of Springfield, and testified that Mr. Lincoln left seventy-five thousand dollars in government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Illinois—all, about one hundred thousand dollars. We thought, then, that twenty-five thousand dollars would be enough—the same as was paid to the widow of General Harrison. Mrs. Lincoln wanted more, however, and got it, even what she got. She took a hundred boxes of something or other—I don't know what—away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings says she had to employ fifteen boxes that she wanted to carry off, and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate she cleaned out the White House. I didn't know but she was going to run a big hotel, with all she carried off."

CONFISCATION.

Mr Wade characterized Thad. Stevens's spending confiscation bill, as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be of use in preventing men from going into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now, was sheer folly and nonsense. The people of the South wanted land, let them work for it.

Hon. Mrs. Yelverton and Charles Dickens.

It cannot be presumed that there is any concert of action between Charles Dickens and the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, in visiting this country at the same time. There is unity of purpose, however, as both come here to regale us with their lectures or readings, and take home with them a liberal supply of "American notes." Although Dickens may not share the profits of his tour with the honorable lady, he will, nevertheless, have to divide the honors of his reception with a new candidate for the favor of the American public. The New York *Herald*, in alluding to this distinguished pair, remarks:

Theresa Yelverton and Charles Dickens, male and female as created in the Garden of Eden, repair together to the Eden of America. Both, we hope, will be as successful here as they expect to be. The dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern in London shows who are the indorsers of Charles Dickens. If it be asked who are the indorsers of Theresa Yelverton we may reply, the general public—and the high moral sense of justice in Great Britain. Judges and juries and the public at large not only indorsed but wept over her case. Even the House of Lords, with all its frigidity, could not help sympathizing into tears over it. An extraordinary instance of an actor and an artist in real life, Theresa Yelverton calls to mind the fascinations of Sappho, of Hypatia, and of Heloise. She has signified her willingness to read passages from Byron to the noise, although she is somewhat delicate about reading her own, which are no less remarkable, and which curiously illustrate a striking difference between her and the author of "Boz," Charles Dickens. While the latter has been revelling amidst out-of-the-way scenes of low life in England, the former has soared to the empyrean and floated in the most spiritual and ethereal atmosphere of fancy and love. Our two rivals, Dickens, a sort of Aristophanes of modern society, and Theresa Yelverton, the antetype of the impassioned Sappho, will traverse the whole country, and contrast here as they contrasted there. We trust, however, that the present generation of Americans will not go so crazily wild over them as to insist on taking their horses out of their carriages and making fools of themselves generally. We are content with buying their tickets, even if they sold at three dollars apiece, and giving them a full house at each and all of their readings. The novelty of the entertainment which they offer will doubtless secure for both Charles Dickens and Theresa Yelverton a hearty reception and a popularity that will astonish the English, who will wonderingly ask, "What will the Yankees do next?"

Good Advice to Young Men and Batchelors.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, preached on Sunday night last, to a crowded house, in the Continental Theater, on the subject, "Young men and early marriage." Text: "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor of the Lord."—Prov. xviii. 22. The speaker said nature, history and revelation declare "It is not good for man to be alone." Every man should have a helpmate, a bosom friend to co-operate with him in the battle of life. A wife is the balance wheel of a man's character, a regulator of his morals, the guardian angel of a husband's trust, confidence and prosperity. Man is but a single blade of shears, useless, without a wife bound to him by a matrimonial rivet. A wife is the magnetic needle pointing to the star of hope on the voyage of life. Her shadow is the wing of his protection; her genius the palladium of his morals; her smile the inspiration of his great achievements. Better live in a hut with the hallowed influence of a wife than to revel in a palace in what is called single-blessedness. "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." In all your seekings seek the favor of the fair. Let your courting get as far as it will never cease from getting out" you get married. You say, "I cannot afford a wife." I say you cannot afford to be without one; that it is character is to be taken into account. "But woman is extravagant in dress." Very well; there are enough who are not; don't marry such a one; don't marry a milliner shop. Marriage is supposed to be uncongenial with literary pursuits. Opinions have changed since the time of Michael Angelo and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The wives of Sir Walter Scott, Fenimore Cooper, Jonathan Edwards, and Edmund Burke were instanced as helpmates.

THE banishment of Santa Anna from Mexico may be some punishment to him, but it would be a happy deliverance, we should imagine, to almost any one else to get out of that distracted and unhappy country.

AUTOMATIC COOKERY.

Interesting if not Revolutionary.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, October 12.]

In the Paris exhibition is shown, in actual operation, an invention of particular interest just now. *La cuisine automatique Norvegienne* is an apparatus composed of a wooden box, lined and stuffed with a non-conducting material, and containing a tin cooking vessel, which exactly fits into the stuffed aperture of the box. The principle of the invention lies in the power of the stuffed lining to act as a non-conductor of heat or cold, so that the temperature at which substances are placed in the box shall be retained for a long time. Thus, if the cooking vessel be filled with water at the boiling point (180 degrees Cent.) and shut up in the box, it is found by experiment that in seventeen hours the temperature of the water will be reduced only to about 140 degrees Cent. How long a block of ice might be thus conserved has not yet been ascertained. One who has had an opportunity of "assisting" at a trial of this automatic cookery thus describes the *modus operandi*:

A piece of beef weighing about four pounds was put into the cooking vessel, with the necessary quantity of cold water; the vessel was then set on an ordinary open fire until the water boiled and had continued boiling for five minutes; after these had expired the vessel was removed from the fire and quickly placed in the isolating box, where it was closely shut down. The box was then removed so far from the fire as possible, and left alone for about three hours. It was then opened, and the beef was found to be thoroughly cooked, with a flavor superior to what is usually by the common process of cooking. Dr. Parkes, in his work on Hygiene, says that to retain the minimum nutritive qualities of meat it should be first subjected to an intense heat so as to retain the juices, and afterwards cooked slowly at a low temperature; then, whether in boiling, stewing, or roasting, the loss of weight in cooking will consist of little more than water. But keep the pot—as M. Soyer found the rule, especially among the poor—"boiling like the very dence all the time," or let the roasting be done almost at white heat (as it too commonly is,) and the result is that the muscular tissues of the meat shrink and become hard and indigestible, while a large proportion of its nutritive products are volatilized and escape into the kitchen or up the chimney, the fat and gelatine being melted out to the deterioration of the meal.

It appears, then, that by employing this apparatus the essentials of good boiling and stewing are secured, and the wastefulness and ignorance of incompetent cooks corrected.

In using the apparatus care must be taken that, after the contents of the cooking vessel have been brought to the boiling point and shut up in the box, it be not opened during the time required for cooking the food. The length of time which different meats or vegetables should remain in the apparatus varies according to their nature, from one to three, four or five hours; but after they have been in long enough to be thoroughly cooked, they may be shut up in the box for a much longer time without fear of losing heat, flavor, or quality. Then the economy in fuel appears to be very considerable, and also the economy in labor. The food has been found to be no longer than five minutes when placed in the box before the process of cooking will complete itself: so masterfamilias, meditating a savory stew of *bouilli* for dinner, may employ the same fire used for breakfast to prepare the meat, and leave him free at his early to attend to other domestic affairs, leaving the cooking to take care of itself.

The apparatus is very simple, and the smaller ones may be made to take place in the place like a hat-box or portmanteau. They are made of different dimensions to suit various purposes: the one seen by our correspondent was about eighteen inches square, the tin cooking vessel filling about the middle one-third. The patentee had all the materials for a *pot au feu* prepared and shut up in the apparatus at Paris at five P. M., and he brought it with him via Dover to London, opened the case, and served furnished a smoking hot breakfast at nine o'clock on the following morning.

Interesting Sketch of an Eccentric Character.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Concord, Mass., thus describes a visit to one of the most singular men of the age: Next to the Hawthorne place is the residence of A. Bronson Alcott, one of the most singular, and in many respects, most interesting characters our country has produced. Born in 1799, Mr. Alcott has lived during half a century more independent of the world, perhaps, than any other man of the time. He has been a mystic philosopher all his life, with very rare powers as a thinker, and moral qualities which make him a man quite apart from the world. The purity and beauty of his spiritual nature are shown very much in the gentle winsomeness of face and manner which disarms prejudice at once. Tall, and of rather large frame, he is somewhat bowed, but not with age, rather with a habit of leaning forward, as if to thrust his dreamy eyes into the actual of the world. Once he must have been very handsome; but now his face is furrowed and a little fallen. There is beauty enough left, however, and when the light of enthusiasm is kindled, Mr. Alcott began life as a traveler through the Southern States—mere book-peddler we should have to call him, except that he was without an own brilliant indifferent to all world's business. To see men and women he used the steamboats and the hotels more comfortable; and much of this trade is at such a sacrifice that it cannot be permanent. Therefore, when the Fruitlands experiment was started, that articles of prime necessity may be made near home. The trade with distant points following the settlement of a country is equally necessary to the health of the latter, and is, more or less inclusively enemes; and to prevent this the manufacture of goods requiring more capital and skill come in.

The attempt of England to supply America with manufactured goods must fail. The dead weight attached to the transportation of goods, and of the coarse and heavy products which pay for them, alone will break it down. Not any further extension of the cotton belt, and which is intended to brutalize us, save them, for it contains within itself every element of decay. The whole scheme is an experiment, for never before has one civilized nation attempted the conquest of another by a civilized nation. The distance to which goods can be transported profitably, either from one country to another, or within the boundaries of either, is limited. The trade between Europe and America, to be healthful and permanent, must be in commodities produced by the help of natural advantages not common to both. If this law is respected, there will be fair profits, and the increasing facilities for exchange will tend to diminish the labor of commerce. But this is only on the condition that the population of the two continents be more equally balanced; and Europe will receive great additions from still sending us laborers and manufacturers.

In the West, the child is born which will live to see cotton come directly out of the Mississippi valley to the factory on the farmer's farm, to be woven on looms made from the ores of Missouri and Lake Superior iron. Simultaneously, the wearing apparel of a people, with a reconstructed ambition, will be woven on looms up the streams that flow from the Cumberland Mountains into North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. For the good of a whole country, when developed, only particular goods should be landed on our shores to cross the waters that divide the Atlantic and Pacific basins, and the main traffic for New England should be, not with the West but with the Islands and countries reached by sea. Even now, articles worth many millions of dollars, for a time, are manufactured in New England, are sent to the lower Mississippi, to the Plains and over the Rocky Mountains from the workshops, the furnaces and factories of the three great cities and the West. Nor is it Western ideas of a New England men who control this trade, and who have gone West to be near their customers, the same as British manufacturers are crossing the ocean to be near theirs.

These are the things which our children shall see when our bodies are moldering in the dust. For thousands of years our country has been reserved for the final triumph of civilization. All that with so much labor we have gained, shall be saved; and as an offering to the lovers of civil and religious liberty, who perished at the stake, on the gibbet, and beneath the ax of the executioner in the times of the Stuarts, with this view of the glories toward which we are marching, how inconceivably paltry is the scheme of the Free Traders, who at the outset of our progress, and in the bloom of our youth, would bind us hand and foot to the manufacturing interests of the little Island of Great Britain.

Modern French Fashions---Criticisms by a Frenchman.

The following criticisms on French ladies is from the pen of a Frenchman: The greater portion of the women of our time have, little by little, lost the sense of true elegance; they have for years past sought, in dress and hairdressing, a style which should best set off both face and figure, and most of their efforts have not resulted well, the ever-changing fashion being so far their friend by soon altering their disfigurements. The reason for this is soon found. The supposed leaders of fashion accept the *modes* from their milliners. A dressmaker by profession, rather than education or inspiration, is not likely to possess that sense of beauty and elegance, known as "good taste," which springs from a refined and educated mind. Habit gives experiness and neatness of work, but more is requisite; sentiment, and a certain distinctive character which fits the dress to the wearer—these attributes we must not expect to find cultivated by those who work as a necessity. With such imagination and tact have no part. This argument fits the tailor, milliner and dressmaker alike well, and it is their choice which rules the world, and causes the discontent which is so often expressed by the ladies as to the unbecomingness of the garb they are obliged to adopt lest they should be thought singular. It is not long since bonnets were worn so high as to reach beyond ridicule itself. This style was given us for the sake of the little faucies perched on the top of the head which discovered all the graces of the profile and forehead. In this was much reason, and was the thought of a great, leader of fashion, who originated the first bonnet of the kind; but this was too pretty for a Parisian milliner to see, and, in conjunction with some Aspasia, not to attempt to alter and spoil simultaneously, whereby we now see a vizor of a plate shape worn on the forehead instead of the head, and declining towards the eyes, like the peak of a helmet. Can anything be more inelegant? What can be said of a fashion which hides the forehead and eyes of a woman, leaving her head dressed after the manner of that of Madame Dimollard? No lady of education or taste could ever so abuse her appearance; her sense of the beautiful would not be so obtuse. The days when ladies puffed out with crinoline, and made to sweep the streets, they took to short frocks, re-arranging these, draped them after the manner of windows of dressmakers' establishments. Of course this fell from the theater, where the most part of dressmakers seek their inspirations, as little heed is taken of their actions as of an actress greatly dressed! Well, is it from the extravagance of stage costume a lady should take example! She and the actress reign in two separate kingdoms. There is no need to confound them, or that the one and the other should have but one special style. Is it not to be wished that the Parisian lady, so long the arbiter, the queen of fashion, not only for her own but other countries, should retake her sceptre and old prestige, and once more follow the counsels of her own genius, and not those of her milliner? It is doubtless easier to be guided, but social individuality is lost, of itself the basis, the *base ideal* of correct costume, by which may be avoided the too frequent result of an amalgamation of bad taste and absurdity.

Manufactures in the Interior.

Under this caption the New York *Tribune* has an interesting, though somewhat speculative article, from which we make the following extracts:

Before the Revolutionary war, many of the middle and some of the higher classes immigrated from Europe to the Colonies. After our independence they disdained to seek homes among us, and for more than eighty years our immigrants have been laborers. Recently, and particularly since the war, we have been receiving accessions of a different kind. To Pennsylvania, and to various parts of the West, come German ministers, merchants and educated miners; and to our grape growing districts experts in the culture of vine from France and the Rhine. Besides these, some of the Eastern States are receiving from Great Britain manufacturers who, attracted by privileges and by the results as any since Colonial days. They have brought capital and skilled labor, and they have built some of our most extensive and important iron works, and many of the largest and successful have they been that others are following their example. Few of our people are aware of this fact, but foreign governments are and they are unable to crush out manufactures that are part of their own people work against them by casting their lot with us, the inducement being our stability and rapidly increasing wealth. There are thousands of these men, valuable and enterprising Europeans will give much that was is valuable to our society; still, they cannot help being absorbed; for the power of digesting foreign American institutions is as irresistible as it is wonderful.

A people which adopts the settled policy of buying articles of daily use from foreigners either will remain, or will become, barbarians. Civilization depends upon the diversity of labor drawing manufacturers into their midst, and by their emancipating themselves from foreign labor and skill. What is true of the traffic between nations is true of that which goes on between the different parts of a great nation. The freight and expenses on many articles taken from the Eastern States to the West exceed in value the original cost. The first settlers exchange all the products of the soil they can spare for building materials, and to make home more comfortable; and much of this trade is at such a sacrifice that it cannot be permanent. Therefore, when the Fruitlands experiment was started, that articles of prime necessity may be made near home. The trade with distant points following the settlement of a country is equally necessary to the health of the latter, and is, more or less inclusively enemes; and to prevent this the manufacture of goods requiring more capital and skill come in.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

THE GRANT Clubs in Philadelphia—and they are quite numerous—almost without an exception have declared for Secretary STANTON for Vice President. We understand that whenever he has occasion to say anything on the subject, Mr. STANTON explicitly declines to be a candidate for that or any other position.

THE activity of Gen. GRANT in reducing the expenses of the War Department, and the many radical reforms he has already instituted, are making him strong with the people, independent of his fame as the leader of our armies. A gentleman who has spent some time in Washington assures us that the General is as much at home in the War Department as he would be at the head of a regiment. It cannot have escaped notice that he is the only one possessing power who is in earnest in the work of economizing the public expenses. Comprehending the situation of the country, like a good patriot he is doing everything in his power to lighten the burthens of the people and remove the clouds which obscure the financial prospect.

CERTAIN organs say the late elections went as they did because Congress did not impeach the President. What would have been a preventive they say will be a perfect cure. The prospect is that these self-appointed and all-important organ-grinders will find themselves grinding to a very small and a very ragged crowd. Few Republicans listen with satisfaction to such music now, though the grinders grind ever so lustily. Congress will no doubt be invited to dash into impeachment the first day it meets; but the country asks that it shall take up the financial and kindred questions first. Bad as he is, Mr. JOHNSON in the Presidential chair is not the chief source of irritation. The office of statesmanship is to deal with the questions relating to our financial condition, and the country will not be satisfied if the Republican majority in Congress permit the impeachment or any other clamor to divert them from such a course.

IMMEDIATELY on the assembling of Congress the struggle on the proposition to impeach the President will commence—and, we trust, be speedily disposed of. While Representatives BOUTWELL, THOMAS, LAWRENCE and WILLIAMS, Radical members of the committee, are for going straight at the work and carrying through impeachment in the shortest time, the three other Republicans and the two Democratic members of the committee, are opposed to the proposition. The Republicans on the committee are agreed, however, that the evidence elicited justifies grave charges against Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. BOUTWELL will lead off for square impeachment, and Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will take the other side. There are many indications favoring the belief that a majority of the Republicans in the House will coincide with Mr. WILSON. He is a coolheaded, able man, and possesses the confidence of his party. It is proper to say, however, that the advocates of impeachment expect to win on the first round.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE COMMERCIAL takes it for granted that every man has a short memory, else it would not, in view of the defeat of the constitutional amendment in Ohio solely by the votes of the Democracy, gravely delight, and unceringly affirm that "Senator Wade and others will not hereafter be able to hold over the Republicans, in or out of Congress, into acts or allow of policy at variance with private judgment and in excess of public opinion simply because of party." Not many months ago our neighbor was as clamorous for negro suffrage as Senator WADE has been, and voted it with conditions or without, just as might happen; and it led to "dodges" that will leave little room for a law to that end, though the Constitution stood plainly in the way, as it does now. Our contemporary has a clear right to change its opinion and does so as often as a common weather cock; but we submit it has no right to impute to the party to be none he will not make a weather cock of himself.

So grinds the "organ." It *must* grind something. It would not fulfill the office if it did not make the COMMERCIAL the theme. The machine *must* be kept going, somehow. They who control its stops and give the pitch would not be satisfied if the "organ" did not just so often show that it had a plentiful supply of wind, by playing that old familiar tune. It is hard to say what would become of our neighbor if he could not have the COMMERCIAL to fire at. Some men derive their only importance from carping at their betters; and it is with newspapers as with men. This is the principal stock-in-trade of our neighbor. The tune it has so often ground to all sorts of ragamuffin crowds, though played out, is the very best it has.

Our neighbor's circulation being small and select, we copy the above to give it the benefit of our own. It is too bad to deprive outsiders of such good things. The "organ" will now proceed to grind again.

ITALY.

After a suspension of three or four days, communication by the cable is resumed, and we have information of what is going on in the old world. The affairs of Rome appear to be not greatly improved by the presence of the French soldiers. GARIBALDI, personally, is disposed of, but Italy, with its twenty-two millions of people, is agitated and dangerous. The King seems to have, in a measure, waked up, and the people are evidently wide awake to the exigencies of the occasion. The King, while sympathizing to a great extent with his people, claims the right and ability to be master of the situation.

In accordance with this position, he demands the withdrawal of the French forces from the Roman territory, which, by the treaty, is entrusted to his own guardianship. He also, in his communication to the French Emperor, protests against the settlement of the Roman question by a conference composed only of Catholic Powers. This may have reference to the interest which has been taken in the question by Prussia, which, being a Protestant Power, would be excluded from such a conference. It is evident, from this, that VICTOR EMANUEL has a just conception of what is meant by the expression, the Catholic Powers. It means those which own a subordination to the Pope. To such the administration of civil government is limited, modified and controlled according to the principles and wishes of an ecclesiastical ruler and he a foreign one. This is precisely what is claimed for the Pope, as we showed yesterday by extracts from a high church authority. According to this the *spiritual* power of the church extends to temporals. This is the doctrine broached some days since in the Pittsburgh *Catholic*. VICTOR EMANUEL shows an understanding of the case, and of the times, too, when he protests against the submission of national and international interests to a convention of such dependent and vassal powers.

The recent events in Italy have done much to enlighten the world on the pernicious influence exerted on Catholic communities by their notions of the Pope's temporal power and the connected pretense of his spiritual power extending over all temporal powers, either personally or through the Roman Catholic Church. As this subject is freely agitated and discussed by Catholic authorities, it is, of course, a proper subject for general consideration. But our object, now, has been only to refer to it, as connected with the protest of VICTOR EMANUEL.

IN LONDON subscription books have been opened for the sale of the "Metropolitan Restaurant Company," The company promises extraordinary accommodations, at low prices, and is undertaken, according to the prospectus, "to provide superior liquors, luncheons, wines, &c., of the finest description procurable in the markets, free from all adulteration or mixture, and at a profit of 2½ per cent. on the wholesale price."

Whoever utilizes the idea of cooking well and properly and furnishing a given community just as much food, and no more, as will supply the legitimate demands, will confer on the world a blessing beyond price. With the mass of civilized mankind life is little better than a struggle for food, more than half of which is spoiled in the cooking, and much of the other half wasted through an arrangement whereby nearly everybody buys more than would suffice for every want.

THE personal character of a large part of the men elected in New York city is far below criticism; the principal Senators are of the ring; the Assemblymen elect are from the grog shops, and there are several prize-fighters among the elect. But they are all Democrats, and that covers the whole as with a cloak.

STATE NEWS.

In the grading of Third street, Columbia, the workmen have come upon what is supposed to be a valuable bed of iron ore.

Berks county contains 830 square miles of territory, and about 130,000 inhabitants. Reading contains 30,000.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Treasurer's office of Schuylkill county, on Saturday night.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: Reading has fifty-three physicians, fifty males and three females. Number of persons lying dangerously ill with the typhoid fever estimated at two hundred and fifty. Deaths from same disease, last week, *twenty*.

The Railroad House, at Millville, Redbank township, Clarion county, occupied by C. N. Henry, was burned on Sunday night last. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock, and it burned so rapidly that little was saved.

The Philadelphia *Evening Star* says that beer was brewed in that city before the Revolution, and Calcutta merchants ordered porter from the Quaker merchants as far back as 1790. The capital in ale, porter and lager beer brewing is four millions of dollars; and no less than four millions six hundred thousand dollars' worth was produced there last year.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., a celebrated English divine, delivered four sermons in Philadelphia, on Sunday. In the morning at the First Presbyterian Church, South Washington Square; afternoon at First Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets; at 7 P. M., before the Young Men's Christian Association, Horticultural Hall; 9 P. M., at Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad and Spruce streets. The attendance at each place was large, every seat being occupied, many persons being compelled to stand during the services.

Edwin Forrest is playing a very remarkable engagement at the Walnut street Theater Philadelphia, and his crowded houses are perhaps the best evidence that his rare powers have been slightly affected by time. The *Press* says: Whatever critics may say, the actor who for nearly half a century has preserved his hold unbroken upon the admiration of the people, must be the possessor of high intellectual attributes. Mr. Forrest is sixty-one years of age. Born in Philadelphia on the 9th of March, 1806, he was only twelve when he made his first appearance on the stage. This was in 1818, within one of fifty years ago. During this long lapse of time more things than the drama have been revolutionized. The world has almost been renewed since he first showed his handsome boyish face in the old South-street Theater in this city.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have commenced the erection, at Gap Station, Lancaster county, of a new warehouse and passenger station. The building is to be of brick, 125 feet long by 32 feet wide, and two stories high, with granary and will soon appear." St. Michael is the special patron of the temporal power, and it is remarkable that the Garibaldian invasion commenced on his festival (September 29,) when the first bands crossed the frontier.

—It is claimed for a certain ring, lately bequeathed to his daughter by a knight who died at Teignmouth, that it was once the property of the Queen of Sheba, who gave it to Solomon. It was taken from Jerusalem by Titus, brought to Rome and was given by Clement VIII. to Wolsey. From him it passed to the monks of Leicester Abbey, and thence into private hands on the dissolution of the monasteries. It is added that the fortunate owner of this ancient relic is a ward in chancery.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says that as Hon. Charles Sumner was about to leave La Porte, Ind., on Thursday morning last, by invitation of a friend, he went to look at one of the new palace cars belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad. While stepping from the platform to the ground, the car started, throwing Mr. Sumner violently to the ground. He fell on his head and shoulders, rendering him insensible for some time, and inflicting a severe wound on his face, from which the blood flowed profusely. He recovered sufficiently to take the Air Line train, which came along soon afterwards, and by arranging a cot in the baggage car was enabled to come through with comparative comfort.

—Mrs. Margaret Conover, of Dayton, who, owing to a stiff knee-joint, has been a cripple for seventeen years, missed a chair in attempting to sit down, a few days ago, and fell heavily to the floor. Her weight came on the crooked knee, snapping some muscles, and *curing the limb*. It may be proper to suggest, however, that this sort of surgery should not be too freely introduced by practical philanthropists.

—Hart L. Stewart, the hero of the noted divorce case in Chicago, has commenced a civil suit for two hundred thousand dollars damages against his late wife, her father, and others connected with the prosecution of the divorce, and a criminal suit for perjury against five witnesses on the trial. These parties are being arrested.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that while Anna E. Dickinson was on board the school ship in Boston Harbor, on Sunday last, after writing her own name in the visitors' autograph book, turned to the signature of President Johnson and deliberately erased it. Upon Mr. Mathews, on returning on board and learning the fact, added opposite to the erased Johnson's name that it had been done by Anna Dickinson.

—George L. Schuyler, Esq., at one time known as a millionaire, is among the latest petitioners before the U. S. Commissioner for a discharge from his debts under the bankrupt act. His liabilities, at one time, he swore, amounted to $4,000,000. He is a resident of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

—The Boston *Post* asserts that Bennett has sold the New York *Herald* to an association of gentlemen headed by Leonard W. Jerome, Thurlow Weed and others, for $1,000,000. We suspect this is an exploded story resurrected.

—A New York letter says: While it is determined, therefore, to proceed with the trial of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, they are also resolved, with renewed emphasis, to warn their congregations against the sin of "schism," and of associating with "schismatics," and to that end Rev. Mr. Dix leads off with a sermon at St. Luke's tomorrow evening, taking the ground that it is not for the interest of the Church to admit within her fold a new evangelical minister. This discourse is to be followed up by others of a like tenor in all the High Church pulpits of the city.

—Major General Sheridan is still in New York, visiting the picture galleries, driving in the Central Park, looking in at the theaters, and enjoying himself generally. He says he avoids politics and politicians, and wishes the latter would now let him alone.

—Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago in a recent sermon enthusiastically advocated the opera, and said that music is the handmaid of the church and the school house. He says, "Let it go out from the pulpit to-day that the opera is demoralizing, and the place would be filled with young people, all anxious to see a place and hear a performance that called forth such powerful denunciations." He then called Bringoli "a light in nature," and La Grange "a light of grace and truth," while Miss Phillips is an example of purity and honor, and all three are "God's singers to bring the people of refinement and culture." His sermon was a long one, but the above are some of the striking points.

—Jeremiah and Edwin Mable, the celebrated caravan and circus showmen, are no more. They were residents of Delavan, Wisconsin, for the past twenty years. Last September Jeremiah was attacked with a shock of the palsy, from which he never recovered. Last month Edwin, who had been troubled with a cancer in the stomach and consumption, died. They were much respected, and their death is much lamented. They both leave families, with a large competence for their support.

—Three illustrious rebels, John C. Breckinridge, Isham G. Harris, and A. Dudley Mann, have taken shelter abroad from the punishment awaiting them at home; for, by all accounts, they cannot shake off the feeling that the United States is still their native country, in spite of their efforts to bring destruction upon it. Breckinridge is living in Paris, anxiously awaiting the time when he will be allowed to return to the United States without fear of the law. Isham G. Harris is in Liverpool, but the slow routine of English life is fearfully irksome to him, and he too desires to get back since the reward for his apprehension has been withdrawn. Dudley Mann is living in Neapolis and contentedly cultivates his Indian corn at his residence, near Chantilly, in France.

—Walt. Whitman's reply to Carlyle's "Shooting Niagara" will appear simultaneously in the December *Galaxy* in this country and *MacMillan's Magazine* in England. It is in prose, and report speaks of it as an unique production. The "Good Grey Poets" prose is said to be characteristic as his poetry, and to rival Carlyle in oddity, quaintness and unusualness; and, we may add, in uselessness.

JOHN A. ANDREW, whose recent death is so widely mourned, unlike an army of public and private men, realized no personal profits from the misfortunes of his country during the civil war. He left office poorer than he entered it, and was obliged to decline a re-election as Governor of Massachusetts in order to support his family by his practice as a lawyer. He had a life policy of $10,000, and beyond this leaves but little to his family except a reputation that is beyond all price to them and to his countrymen. Last year his friends proposed to send him to Congress, and contributed a purse of money that would place him above the necessity of legal practice; but he refused to sacrifice his independence, and declined the offer.

J. ROSS BROWNE, Special Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the Pacific Coast, estimates that the loss resulting from the present inadequate methods of extracting metals from the ores amounts to $15,000,000 per annum. This is probably a very low estimate of the loss. During the past few years scores of mines have been partially opened, worked for a short time, and then abandoned in consequence of the ores proving "rebellious" to every process of reduction brought to bear upon them. In Colorado particularly this has been the case; and besides the great loss in metal left in the ores themselves, millions of dollars are sunk annually in mills, machinery and labor to carry on fruitless mining experiments.

PERSONAL.

—All famous Americans are claimed by foreign lands. The latest instance is Mrs. Lincoln, whom some one in England remembers as a girl there, and recalls the circumstances of her coming to this country.

—The telegraph has announced the postponement of the Cole trial. An Albany correspondent writes as follows: "Mr. Cole was in court, attended by his brother, Senator Cole, of California, while James T. Brady, of New York, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, who have recently been added to William J. Hadley, of Albany, as the prisoner's counsel, occupied seats within his close proximity. Mr. Cole looked somewhat careworn, as if his close confinement had undermined his health, as his previous active life must necessarily be in great contrast to his present condition. Yet withal there was an expression that occasionally, during the few minutes he sat in the court room, flitted over his face, that betokened that hope had a happy influence upon his mind and heart."

—At the residence of Colonel James Page, in Philadelphia, a few days ago, a number of the surviving members of the State Fencibles met, a military organization of that city, which was stationed at Camp du Pont in 1814. Out of a company of one hundred and thirty but seventeen are now alive. Colonel Page entertained thirteen of them on the occasion mentioned, and their united ages foot up nine hundred and sixty-five years. None were under seventy-two.

—Frederick A. Packard, Esq., editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, died in Philadelphia on Monday morning, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Springfield, Mass., where he practiced law for some years. In 1839 he removed to Philadelphia, in order to discharge the duties of the position he has ever since retained. His long incumbency of a post accompanied with many difficulties attest his ability and Christian character.

—The New York Board of Councilmen have unanimously appointed a committee to prepare a public reception to General McClellan, who is expected to arrive there from Europe in the course of the ensuing week. This is one of the political signs of the times. Another sign in the same direction is the reappearance of McClellan portraits in the shop windows—portraits that seemed to have been simultaneously put away out of sight just after the last Presidential election.

—His Holiness has lost none of his confidence, nor even his humor. The other day he visited the wounded soldiers at the military hospital of San Spirito, and, after consoling them with paternal solicitude, he said, laughing, "Truly, it seems as if the archangel Michael has let slip the devil, whom he had under his foot. If some pious soul does not recapture him, he will be too strong for us. Let us hope, then, my children, that such a misfortune will soon disappear." St. Michael is the special patron of the temporal power, and it is remarkable that the Garibaldian invasion commenced on his festival (September 29,) when the first bands crossed the frontier.

—It is claimed for a certain ring, lately bequeathed to his daughter by a knight who died at Teignmouth, that it was once the property of the Queen of Sheba, who gave it to Solomon. It was taken from Jerusalem by Titus, brought to Rome and was given by Clement VIII. to Wolsey. From him it passed to the monks of Leicester Abbey, and thence into private hands on the dissolution of the monasteries. It is added that the fortunate owner of this ancient relic is a ward in chancery.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says that as Hon. Charles Sumner was about to leave La Porte, Ind., on Thursday morning last, by invitation of a friend, he went to look at one of the new palace cars belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad. While stepping from the platform to the ground, the car started, throwing Mr. Sumner violently to the ground. He fell on his head and shoulders, rendering him insensible for some time, and inflicting a severe wound on his face, from which the blood flowed profusely. He recovered sufficiently to take the Air Line train, which came along soon afterwards, and by arranging a cot in the baggage car was enabled to come through with comparative comfort.

—Mrs. Margaret Conover, of Dayton, who, owing to a stiff knee-joint, has been a cripple for seventeen years, missed a chair in attempting to sit down, a few days ago, and fell heavily to the floor. Her weight came on the crooked knee, snapping some muscles, and *curing the limb*. It may be proper to suggest, however, that this sort of surgery should not be too freely introduced by practical philanthropists.

—Hart L. Stewart, the hero of the noted divorce case in Chicago, has commenced a civil suit for two hundred thousand dollars damages against his late wife, her father, and others connected with the prosecution of the divorce, and a criminal suit for perjury against five witnesses on the trial. These parties are being arrested.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that while Anna E. Dickinson was on board the school ship in Boston Harbor, on Sunday last, after writing her own name in the visitors' autograph book, turned to the signature of President Johnson and deliberately erased it. Upon Mr. Mathews, on returning on board and learning the fact, added opposite to the erased Johnson's name that it had been done by Anna Dickinson.

—George L. Schuyler, Esq., at one time known as a millionaire, is among the latest petitioners before the U. S. Commissioner for a discharge from his debts under the bankrupt act. His liabilities, at one time, he swore, amounted to $4,000,000. He is a resident of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

—The Boston *Post* asserts that Bennett has sold the New York *Herald* to an association of gentlemen headed by Leonard W. Jerome, Thurlow Weed and others, for $1,000,000. We suspect this is an exploded story resurrected.

—A New York letter says: While it is determined, therefore, to proceed with the trial of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, they are also resolved, with renewed emphasis, to warn their congregations against the sin of "schism," and of associating with "schismatics," and to that end Rev. Mr. Dix leads off with a sermon at St. Luke's tomorrow evening, taking the ground that it is not for the interest of the Church to admit within her fold a new evangelical minister. This discourse is to be followed up by others of a like tenor in all the High Church pulpits of the city.

—Major General Sheridan is still in New York, visiting the picture galleries, driving in the Central Park, looking in at the theaters, and enjoying himself generally. He says he avoids politics and politicians, and wishes the latter would now let him alone.

—Rev. Robert Collier, of Chicago in a recent sermon enthusiastically advocated the opera, and said that music is the handmaid of the church and the school house. He says, "Let it go out from the pulpit to-day that the opera is demoralizing, and the place would be filled with young people, all anxious to see a place and hear a performance that called forth such powerful denunciations." He then called Bringoli "a light in nature," and La Grange "a light of grace and truth," while Miss Phillips is an example of purity and honor, and all three are "God's singers to bring the people of refinement and culture." His sermon was a long one, but the above are some of the striking points.

—Jeremiah and Edwin Mable, the celebrated caravan and circus showmen, are no more. They were residents of Delavan, Wisconsin, for the past twenty years. Last September Jeremiah was attacked with a shock of the palsy, from which he never recovered. Last month Edwin, who had been troubled with a cancer in the stomach and consumption, died. They were much respected, and their death is much lamented. They both leave families, with a large competence for their support.

—Three illustrious rebels, John C. Breckinridge, Isham G. Harris, and A. Dudley Mann, have taken shelter abroad from the punishment awaiting them at home; for, by all accounts, they cannot shake off the feeling that the United States is still their native country, in spite of their efforts to bring destruction upon it. Breckinridge is living in Paris, anxiously awaiting the time when he will be allowed to return to the United States without fear of the law. Isham G. Harris is in Liverpool, but the slow routine of English life is fearfully irksome to him, and he too desires to get back since the reward for his apprehension has been withdrawn. Dudley Mann is living in Neapolis and contentedly cultivates his Indian corn at his residence, near Chantilly, in France.

—Walt. Whitman's reply to Carlyle's "Shooting Niagara" will appear simultaneously in the December *Galaxy* in this country and *MacMillan's Magazine* in England. It is in prose, and report speaks of it as an unique production. The "Good Grey Poets" prose is said to be characteristic as his poetry, and to rival Carlyle in oddity, quaintness and unusualness; and, we may add, in uselessness.

JOHN A. ANDREW, whose recent death is so widely mourned, unlike an army of public and private men, realized no personal profits from the misfortunes of his country during the civil war. He left office poorer than he entered it, and was obliged to decline a re-election as Governor of Massachusetts in order to support his family by his practice as a lawyer. He had a life policy of $10,000, and beyond this leaves but little to his family except a reputation that is beyond all price to them and to his countrymen. Last year his friends proposed to send him to Congress, and contributed a purse of money that would place him above the necessity of legal practice; but he refused to sacrifice his independence, and declined the offer.

J. ROSS BROWNE, Special Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the Pacific Coast, estimates that the loss resulting from the present inadequate methods of extracting metals from the ores amounts to $15,000,000 per annum. This is probably a very low estimate of the loss. During the past few years scores of mines have been partially opened, worked for a short time, and then abandoned in consequence of the ores proving "rebellious" to every process of reduction brought to bear upon them. In Colorado particularly this has been the case; and besides the great loss in metal left in the ores themselves, millions of dollars are sunk annually in mills, machinery and labor to carry on fruitless mining experiments.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fernando Wood has been nominated for Mayor of New York by the Mozart Democracy.

Judge Chase says he is more radical in name than in fact, and that he has indiscreet friends.

It is probable that General Pope will send to Congress a list of rebels fit to be enfranchised, and also that the Alabama Convention will make provision for such persons in the Constitution.

The Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Winchester has had Judge Parker arrested on the charge that Union men cannot get justice from him.

It is reported that a negro plot, to kill certain white and colored men who voted the Conservative ticket in Virginia, has been discovered near Lynchburg. It is also said that the negroes are debating in Mecklingburg and adjoining counties whether to seize the lands on the first of January, if they are not given them.

Clinton Rice, of New York, is preparing a report, under the direction of Chief Justice Chase, to be submitted to Congress, showing the operations of the bankrupt law. This is in accordance with the tenth section of the act itself, which requires reports to be made by the Chief Justice from time to time. Circular letters have been addressed to the various United States District Judges, asking for such information as they possess relative to the operations of the law. They are also requested to suggest any amendments that experience has shown the law needs.

Ulrich and Harreg, the American counterfeiters confined in jail at Toronto awaiting extradition, have escaped.

The friends of the late ex Gov. Andrew are engaged in raising a fund of $100,000 for the benefit of his family. Over $60,000 has already been subscribed.

Weston started from Rochester, N. Y., at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock yesterday morning for Buffalo. The roads were in bad condition, but he expressed his intention to be in Buffalo (ninety-six miles distant) at three o'clock this morning. He indignantly denies that he is in league with those who bet he will not make one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

Mrs. Lena Miller, the German woman who poisoned her husband last winter, was hanged at Brookville, Pa., yesterday. She made a full confession.

Seneca & Meigs, of Montreal, largely engaged in the lumber trade with the United States, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $400,000.

There was quite a flurry of snow at Buffalo, yesterday morning.

A fire last night totally consumed the planing mill of Ladd & Miller, situated in the rear of the Everett House, St. Louis, and badly damaged two or three small adjoining buildings. Ladd & Miller's loss on stock and machinery was $22,000; insured for $14,000. Three or four rooms in the Everett House were badly burned, and a large portion of the house damaged with water. The loss on furniture, &c., is estimated at about $20,000; insured for $12,000. The loss on buildings is not ascertained, but fully insured.

The United States Circuit Court, which has been in session at Savannah, taking evidence in the case of Blodgett vs. the United States, adjourned yesterday.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

The Effect of Suspension of Navigation ---Preparing for Shipments by Allegheny Valley Road---Prices.

The Oil City *Petrolian* of Saturday says: "For the first time since the oil discovery, the producer and shipper has been deprived of the services of the principal transportation outlet—the Allegheny river. The effect of this long suspension of navigation, and the non-completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been, to say the least, depressing. The accumulation of oil at this point, and at others in the oil region, furnished buyers with a weapon that they have used effectually to bear down prices. Yet, with all the chances in favor of buyers, prices have ruled steady. With the present month will probably end the heavy foreign shipments. Yet the falling off in these will depend greatly on the prices. With lower rates the shipments to foreign ports would not, in our opinion, materially diminished, and might possibly be increased for the months of December and January. We are confident in the belief that foreign consumption has increased to a greater extent than our home consumption. The proof of it is, that well informed dealers who have made careful calculations as to the amount that will be required for home consumption are agreeably surprised at the result. The fact of numerous large iron tanks being built and contracted for, and the multiplication of shipping facilities, even to the laying of half a score of iron pipes across the Allegheny River, preparatory to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is significant at least. We adhere confidently to the opinion heretofore expressed by us, that the surplus on hand "and to arrive," will not be seriously felt by the holders thereof at the close of 1867.

"We have every assurance to look for fair rates to rule during the present month, a full average of the preceding one's at least. The best evidence of this is the buoyancy which the market exhibits when there is the slightest decline in prices. There is enough oil, we think, for all demands that will be made upon it, but we have no fears that Petroleum will ever reach as low figures as in former years. Producers at the commencement of the season were really impoverished. The steady prices of this season have not only repaired their previous losses, but have given them a surplus to develop new fields. They will commence the coming year with better prospects of success than ever heretofore. The wild wave of speculation that swept over us has taught a valuable lesson, and common sense will, in a great degree, take the place of it regularly in the harness, and the business of oil mining has become as legitimate as any other. So long as chances exist of striking large flowing wells, so long will prices fluctuate. There will be greatly lessened in the succeeding years, by the increased facilities afforded for cheap and rapid transportation, and improved methods of mining will increase the certainty of finding the rich treasure which our hills and valleys hold in practically exhaustless supply."

A Notable Marriage by Proxy.

A San Francisco letter relates the following interesting occurrence: I believe there is no State in the Union where a marriage could be consummated by proxy; but in Mexico the practice still exists, and the necessities of the times occasionally make it a matter of necessity. The latest and most notable case of this kind has just occurred at Mazatlan, the parties being a dashing young American widow—Mrs. Maria Anna Bowman, *nee* McKenty, late of San Francisco—and the gallant and distinguished Gen. Ramon Corona, Commander of the Army of the West. General Corona did as much as any living man to drive the French from Mexico, and he arrived at Queretaro just in time to beat back the last desperate and almost successful sortie of the beleaguered Maximilian, and send that gold-blooded tyrant to the felon's death he so richly merited.

Being in the field in the State of Jolisco at the head of his division, he, of course could not go north to meet his bride, and so the ceremony was performed, as I have said, by proxy, he being represented by Senor Sepulveda, Collector of Customs at Mazatlan. Mrs. Corona arrived by the Continental yesterday from Mazatlan, in company with Colonel Banda, and will proceed by the next Panama steamer to Acapulco, to join her husband at Guadalajara. Corona is a rising man, and it is among the probabilities of an immediate future that the fair young widow girl may find herself the wife of the President of Mexico, with her home in the far-famed halls of the Montezumas.

In London money has been offered at the low rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and the news by the last steamer quotes good three months' bills at 1⅝@1¾ per cent., being a traction higher, and yet at these rates business there was rarely, if ever, more prostrate, and heavy failures are of frequent occurrence. Indeed, in business circles, the prevailing alarm had reached a panic. The failures in England are about as numerous as they are in the United States. There the panicky feeling attendant on the depression is attributed to the apprehension of a war growing out of the present, and yet unhealed difficulties existing in Italy. Those who have money are afraid to enter on new enterprises, and parties lending it, if well secured, at the very low rate of 1 per cent. It is distrust of the future which makes a small amount of capital go a good ways. Money, when it cannot be profitably employed, is a drug in the market. Nobody wants it, and consequently its use is sold cheaply.

"WHO READS AN AMERICAN BOOK?" was once asked by an Englishman, who has the answer by a correspondent of the Boston *Post*, speaking of the Riverside edition of Webster's Dictionary. "It is now considered," says he, "throughout the continent of Europe, not only the authority *par excellence* in English lexicography, but as the characteristic American book. It is better known and more widely circulated than any other. I have met with it at the Imperial Library in Paris, the Library of the British Museum, the Athenæum and other London Clubs, and numerous other places. I have heard of it from Turkey, India, China, and even Japan. It is everywhere deservedly applauded for the elegance of its type, the distinctness of the impression, the beauty of the engravings, and the vast amount of information condensed within its covers."

THE correspondence of the *Tribune* from all parts of the world is the freshest as well as the most valuable furnished to any newspaper in existence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Tribune* is mistaken. There is one paper that beats it all hollow. It is too modest to say so itself, so we speak for it. If our neighbor—Sir Oracle—were to speak, it would be to say—as did the phrenological lecturer who announced there was *one* man who combined all the great qualities of Webster, Clay and Calhoun—"modesty forbids that we should say more."

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

Fearful Explosion at the Fort Pitt Iron Works.

Thirteen Men Killed and Twenty-Eight Wounded.

Particulars of the Explosion.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

One of the most appalling catastrophes that has occurred in this vicinity for years, and which is only exceeded in fatality by the terrific explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal some five years since, took place Friday, 8th instant, at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mills, in the Ninth ward, by which thirteen men were hurried into eternity, and a large number of others severely injured. The particulars of the fatal calamity, as far as could be gleaned, are as follows:

Friday morning about half-past eleven o'clock the residents of the Ninth ward, lower part of Pitt township and Lawrenceville, were startled by a tremendous report, as of an explosion, which shook the foundations of the houses for half a mile around. Crowds of people hastened to the place from whence the report proceeded to ascertain the cause. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had taken place in the Forge Department of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, owned by Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull, and located on the bank of the Allegheny river, between Wilson and Boundary streets, in Pitt township, and fronting the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The building had been blown to atoms, and the report that quite a large number of the hands employed in the building had been killed and injured spread like wildfire.

THE RUINS IN FLAMES.

To add to the more horrible nature of the catastrophe, the ruins of the building had taken fire and were in flames. As soon as this was discovered, an alarm was struck from Box No. 65, corner of Penn and Smith streets, and in a short time the Fire Department of this city and Allegheny were on the ground. Immediate efforts were made to check the flames and rescue from the debris such of the injured as could not extricate themselves, and take out the bodies of the killed. Every fire plug in the vicinity was brought into requisition by the firemen, and many of the steamers had to draw their water from the river. The firemen all worked nobly in their efforts to subdue the flames, and were under the supervision of Chief Engineer Hare, who was on the ground during the whole time the fire was raging. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, nearly all of the frame work of the building was destroyed before the flames could be subdued.

APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

We arrived at the scene of the disaster half an hour after the explosion took place, and found the building to be a mass of ruins. The ruins were in such a confused mass that it is almost impossible to describe them. The explosion had made such a complete wreck that not one board on the building had been left standing. A portion of the structure used in rolling iron, and located on the east side, and about twenty feet from the forge department, was torn down by the explosion. Two large smoke stacks in this building were thrown down by the flying timber, and falling on a shed nearby were bent very badly. In the forge department, the ruins in some places had massed very high. None of the timber belonging to the building was blown any great distance, but principally fell in a confused mass together. Singular to say, all the chimneys in this building were left standing, although everything else belonging to the building was a complete wreck. A number of pieces of the boilers and timber were thrown a considerable distance from the ground.

SCENE OF SAD SPECTACLE.

As soon as the flames had been subdued sufficiently to admit of the removal of the charred timber and iron, efforts were made to take out the bodies from the ruins. Many of the spectators present assisted in the work, and succeeded in recovering about half a dozen of the bodies, some of which were so terribly burned as to be almost unrecognizable. A sad spectacle was presented to the eye of the spectator as he reached the scene of the disaster shortly after the explosion. As a body was extricated from the ruins, women, little girls and boys would crowd around it to get a glimpse of the corpse, fearing to discern in the features of some husband, father or brother, who had been employed in the mill, and who was missing. The agonizing tears of the women and children as they recognized in some mangled corpse the well known features of their dearest friend or kin, was heart-rending in the extreme, and the by-standers could but look on and pity them. As the bodies were extricated from the ruins, they were laid on the ground near by or taken into the adjoining houses. The injured were removed into the houses, where everything possible was done for them. As soon as the nature of the disaster had been ascertained, a number of physicians from this city and vicinity repaired to the scene, and rendered assistance relief to the injured. Among them we noticed Drs. McCook, Dickson, Hamilton, Assalin, Linstatter, Sutton, Roberts, Cowley, and others, who everywhere lent their power to relieve the distresses of the wounded. A great many of the bodies and injured men were conveyed to their homes during the afternoon in wagons.

The men were employed in the forge department, but it is believed that all have been accounted for.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The boilers (three in number) were parallel with the river and Allegheny Valley Railroad track, and about seven inches apart. They were built in July, 1863, by Carroll & Snyder, and were forty-two inches in diameter and thirty feet in length, with two sixteen inch flues in each boiler. The shells and flues were made of full quarter inch iron. The iron was manufactured by Shoenberger & Co., each sheet stamped C. H. (Charcoal Hammered) No. 1. It is impossible to ascertain which boiler exploded first as the engineer and fireman, the only persons capable of giving such information, were instantly killed. The probability is that one of the boilers exploded and immediately communicated the explosion to the other. They all appear to have broken in the middle and the fragments were thrown in all directions, the flue caps principally going in the direction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad track. From an examination of all the fragments of the boilers that were to be found it appears that they were broken in pieces where riveted together. Several of the flues were collapsed, and but little remained by which a boiler could be identified. Immediately after the explosion the building took fire and the damage was thus rendered much greater than it otherwise would have been. The persons who escaped from the building were so intent upon getting out that they paid little attention to what took place in the brief interval that occured between the explosion and the fire.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Clawson arrived on the ground shortly after the explosion, and took immediate measures towards holding inquests on the bodies of the unfortunate victims. The following gentlemen were selected as a jury: Messrs. Wm. R. Ford, Thomas W. Davis, Charles C. Clark, Col. Joseph Browne, G. M. Irwin and John G. Brown. Owing to the fact that the bodies of only a few had been taken in charge by their friends and removed to their homes as soon as extricated, great difficulty was experienced in finding them, and much time was consumed in the search. The jury was sworn over the following bodies:

THE DEAD.

The jury have viewed the bodies of fourteen persons, who died from injuries received at the explosion—eight on Friday and six on Saturday. The following is a correct list:

1. Henry Koch, Stewartstown.
2. John Maroney, Lawrenceville.
3. Michael Sullivan, Pitt township.
4. James Kusick, Pitt township.
5. Bernard Hayes, Pitt township.
6. Wm. A. Jones, Spruce alley, Ninth ward.
7. Edwin Hutchinson, Foundry street, Ninth ward.
8. Patrick Enright, Spring alley, Ninth ward.
9. John G. Williams, Sr., Shaler township.
10. Elijah Deaker, Lafayette alley, Lawrenceville.
11. Andrew Landegraff, Pine street, Fifth ward.
12. James Boylan, Smallman street, Ninth ward.
13. Patrick Galivan, Liberty, street Ninth ward.
14. Joseph Weaver, Reserve township.

THE INJURED.

A very large number of employees of the works were injured by the falling timbers and flying missiles, many of whom cannot recover. The following is a list of their names as far as could be ascertained:

Thomas Maroney, Allen street, Lawrenceville; injuries supposed to be fatal.

John McKay, Lawrenceville; hand off.

Frederick Miller, Lawrenceville; serious.

Kennedy McKee, Lawrenceville; serious

ITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

s Growth and Development.

mber and Capacity of Our Refineries.

ıdded and Free Oil manufactured Since 1864.

ıtpments, Value of Products, Etc.

ıce and Refined on Hand.

vo business, in the history of Pittsburgh, has n so rapid in its growth as the oil trade. Its tory is embraced within a very brief period— over five years—and in that comparatively rt time it has developed with such remarka- rapidity as to outstrip and overshadow many the older manufacturing interests, and take k among the most important and valuable our manufactures.

The Coal Oil Business.

t is recorded, in the census of 1860, that tsburgh had two coal oil establishments, h an invested capital of $7,000—employing hands, at an annual cost of $2,200, and an ual production amounting in value to ,000. The cost of the raw material was esti- ed at $5,000. It was not until some time er this date that the refining of petroleum gan to attract the attention and absorb the ital of our business men. The "coal oil" ablishments mentioned in the census of 1860 re not petroleum refineries, but manufac- ies for the distillation of oil from coal.

Petroleum Refineries Established.

At that date the refining of crude petroleum l not yet commenced in this city, and up till 3 was but an inconsiderable business. When ecame apparent that the yield of crude oil s likely to be permanent, and that the pro- s of refining could be carried on at this nt with profit, refineries began to multiply h great rapidity, and millions of dollars were ested. The first establishments, owing to sufficient knowledge of the chemical changes duced, and other causes, were nearly all her totally or partially destroyed by fire, and a few of them were burned more than once. ver did capitalists labor in any enterprise der more serious disadvantages, but those asters did not daunt them in the least. While ashes were yet hot in the ruins of their ldings, preparations were making for re- lding, and in a few short weeks they would again in successful operation. Although the siness is not yet free from disaster by fire, ence and experience have contributed largely its safety, and it is now pursued with a rea- nable degree of immunity from accident.

pital Invested and Capacity of Works.

The development of the trade can best be own by the amount of production, and with s purpose in view we have collected statis. s from authentic sources, covering a period over four years. The 224 and 234 Collection stricts, in which the oil trade of Pittsburgh centered, contain fifty-eight refineries, of ich there are thirty-eight in the 224 and enty in the 23d District. Of the whole num- , fifty-one were in working order on the first the present month, and seven out of repair. is estimated that the amount of capital in- sted in real estate, buildings and machinery $7,500,000. This does not include the sums rested in barrels, tanks, boats and other prop- y necessary to the prosecution of the busi- ss, which would swell the aggre- te capital to about $20,000,000. The pacity of these works is estimated 27,000 barrels per week, or 104,000 barrels per year—equal to an annual oduct of over 50,000,000 gallons! The largest port from the United States, in any one year us far, was in 1866, when 57,142,396 gallons lined and crude were exported. In other rds, our refineries have the capacity to pro- ce an amount of refined oil almost equal to e entire export of refined and crude from the ited States.

ree and Bonded Oil of Last Fiscal Year.

For the year ending July 1, 1867, we find on e United States Assessors' books, in the sev- l districts, the amount of bonded oil to be 25,708,- 4½ gallons, and of free oil 1,186,778¼ gal- ns, making a total of 26,895,632¾ gallons, or ,240 barrels for the year—the product of the anufactories located in the county. There was very large increase in the production during e three succeeding months, viz: July, August d September, 1867, which was as follows: mount of bonded, 8,839,273¾ gallons; free, 5,154½ gallons—making a total of 9,974,428 allons, or within a fraction of 22,437 barrels, r the quarter named.

From official sources we have compiled the owing tables, from which a comparative w of the trade may be had in the several pe- ds given:

e Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in e Twenty-second District, from July, 64, to June, 1865, inclusive, was as llows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1864	1,841,595	10,372	631,629
ugust, 1864	367,108¾	38,102	405,270¾
eptember, 1864	852,128¾	39,704¾	891,833¼
ctober, 1864	499,881	119,279	619,140
ovember, 1864	726,241	117,791¾	844,032¾
ecember, 1864	233,542¾	351,288	584,830¾
anuary, 1865	249 884	307,830¾	557,688¾
ebruary, 1865	122,472	124,870	247,342
arch, 1865	42,467	178,781¾	221,189¾
pril, 1865	45,000	154,643¾	199,643¾
ay, 1865	200,205	147,501¾	347,706¾
une, 1865	50,000	61,193¾	111,193¾
Total	5,928,317	1,763,612¾	5,659,439¾

he Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the Twenty-second District from July, 1865 to June, 1866, inclusive, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1865	711,395	116,041¾	827,436¾
ugust, 1865	1,225,726	116,041¾	1,341,767¾
eptember, 1865	1,359,734	136,753¾	1,496,488¼
ctober, 1865	1,329,734	194,750¼	1,524,484¾
ovember, 1865	1,191,984	194,133¼	1,386,118
ecember, 1865	1,242,549¾	133,708¾	1,376,258
anuary, 1866	1,167,483	161,406¼	1,328,889¼
ebruary, 1866	222,241	93,268¾	315,509¾
arch, 1866	273,149¾	96,362¼	369,523
pril, 1866	1,513,529¾	80,269¾	1,593,799¼
ay, 1866	1,513,529¾	47,271¾	1,560,192
une, 1866	1,040,136¾	47,271¾	1,087,408¼
Total	12,473,361¾	1,362,933¾	13,839,295

We have not the official figures for the amount onded and free in the 23d District, from July 864, to June, 1866.

he Amount of Bonded and Free Oil in the 224 District from July, 1865, to June, 1867, inclusive, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1866	1,841,595	10,372	1,851,967
ugust	2,028,643	54,009¾	2,082,643¾
eptember	1,857,222	89,275¾	1,946,497¾
ctober	1,873,661	122,203¾	1,995,865¼
ovember	1,855,241	122,203¾	1,977,445¼
ecember	1,855,923¾	113,612¾	1,969,536
anuary, 1867	667,341¾	116,999	778,339¾
ebruary	222,241	93,268¾	315,509¾
arch	746,415	59,387¼	798,802¼
pril	1,350,529¾	47,271¾	1,397,801¼
ay	1,350,528	22,742¼	1,373,270¼
une	1,350,528	20,347¼	1,370,875¼
Total	17,404,972	902,976¾	18,307,949¾

n the 23d District the Amounts Bonded and Free, for the Year Ending July 1st, 1867, were as Follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1866	692,944	11,758	704,702
ugust	1,161,041	54,747	1,215,788
eptember	833,341	20,662¾	853,943¾
ctober	1,098,661	72,660¾	1,171,321¾
ovember	880,168	42,371	922,539
ecember	688,716¾	32,801	721,517¾
anuary, 1867	667,341¾	49,657	716,998¾
ebruary, 1867	192,485¾	28,877	221,362¾
arch, 1867	523,913¾	21,468	545,381¾
pril, 1867	662,565¾	21,666	704,808¼
ay, 1867	1,350,528	22,742¼	1,373,270¼
une, 1867	712,113¾	7,121	719,234¾
Total	8,245,882¼	283,749¾	8,529,632

The Amount of Bonded and Free in the Twenty-second District for the Months of July, August and September, 1867, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1867	2,817 711	18,642	2,837,353
ugust, 1867	3,001,564¾	27,513¾	3,029,078¼
eptember, 1867	2,969,889¾	98,380	3,068,269¾
Total	8,239,150	100,535¾	8,339,985¾

The Amount of Bonded and Free, in the 23d District, for the months of July August and September, 1867, was as follows:

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly, 1867	1,178,791¾	5,737	1,184,528¾
ugust, 1867	1,057,222	21,775¾	1,078,997¾
eptember, 1867	764,755	22 439¾	787,194¾
Total	2,600,123¼	34,318	2,634,441¼

Total Amounts of Bonded and Free, in Both Districts, for the Periods Named.

	Bonded, gallons.	Free, gallons.	Total.
uly 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867	15,011,852¼	718,518¾	16,628,370¾
January 1, 1867, to July 1, 1867	9,797,002	470,290	10,269,262
uly, August and September, 1867	8,839,273¾	135,154½	8,974,428
	34,550,128	1,321,932¼	35,872,060¾

The Amounts received from other districts and placed in warehouse during the year, were as follows:

	Gallons.
anuary 1867	66,023¾
ebruary, 1867	21,894¾
arch, 1867	44,494¼
Total	132,412½

umber of Barrels of Oil gauged and measured, by City Gauger, from January 1st, 1867, to October 1st:

	Bbls.
anuary	7,727
ebruary	6,731
arch	13,714
pril	208,727
ay	1,040,633
une	20,402
uly	11,911
ugust	9,902
eptember	7,273
	277,270
by special Gaugers	62,334
	339,604

The Shipments East per Pennsylvania Central Railroad, including those Transferred to that Road at the Kittanning Junction from the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for the periods named, were as follows:

	Refined bbls.	Crude bbls.	Total bbls.	1867 bbls.	1866 bbls.
anuary	6,912	5,904	12,816	9,369	43,370
ebruary	7,758	10,822	18,580	10,775	39,264
pril	25,962	31,517	56,979	23,350	52,311
ay	31,758	37,723	69,481	31,104	91,730
une	61,087	25,915	86,502	48,787	58,727
uly	56,243	32,703	88,946	57,565	41,520
ugust	72,970	8,539	81,509	74,693	91,078
eptember	56,998	19,758	76,756	73,999	28,672
ctober	46,982	18,186	65,168	58,172	48,125
ovember	56,139	12,772	68,911	56,239	42,756
ecember	54,351	6,743	60,894	56,151	38,967
Total	426,490	178,145	773,625	601,162	540,781
otal gallons, 1866					22,713,402
otal gallons, 1867					32,482,500
otal gallons, 1864					25,200,693

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 13, 1867.

We have no new feature in the money market to report. The offerings for discount were light, and little was done either at the banks or by outside operators. It is gratifying to notice the general stability manifested under the present state of things, the absence of any- thing like a panic, and the tendency to take a hopeful view of things.

Governments are firm and the long series show another fractional advance. Gold is higher and firmer. The following report shows the quotations current to-day in New York as received by Messrs. McVay & Co. and James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 6s 1881	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	105⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107⅜
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝
December '64 Compounds	119¼
June 7-30s	105⅞
July 7-30s	105⅝
Gold	138¾
8-20s, 1867	107⅜

—The stock market has been dull, with some exceptions in the miscellaneous list. Pacific Mail was offered very freely, upon an under- standing that there is to be an important com- petition on the Pacific route and large amounts were sold at 135. The quotations at noon to- day were as follows:

Michigan Southern	79½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	82
Fort Wayne, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97
Erie	74⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	47⅞

The cliques endeavor to keep up an attract- ive diversion by promoting ups and downs in the stocks in which they are interested; but the stocks they have under manipulation being, with one exception, the most worthless on the list, and being held up at prices out of propor- tion to the market value of good, dividend pay- ing shares, their operations attract little interest, and the street waits until such a fruit- less game is ended by members of the cliques growing tired of the management, and under- taking the care of their own stock.

—The following is a statement of the ap- proximate earnings and expenses of the Pitts- burgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Com- pany, during the month of October ult., and of the earnings and expenses for first ten months fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.	Inc. over '66	Dec. fr. 1866.
Freight	$ 472,309 84	$ 484,189 03		$11,879 19
Passenger	246,333 19	246,333 19	16,300 00	
Ex. M'l'g	8,626 50	8,100 00	526 50	
Mail	3,625 00	3,625 00		
Rent	7,083 33	7,083 33		
Miscellan's	8,400 00	3,910 77	2,489 23	
Total	$ 760 5 8 06	$ 757,441 32	8,126 74	
Exp'ses	289,194 84	330,189 58		$41,055 31
Net earn'gs	$ 370,433 72	$ 318,251 47	52,182 25	
Earn's fr. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	$5,067,8 2 66	$6 232,000 82		264,258 16
Exp. do.	$1,018,033 12	4 318,920 85		300,887 73
Net earn's for 10 mos.	$1,940,109 54	$1,913,139 97	36,029 87	

—The New York *Times* says: The Comp- troller of the Currency is preparing a statement which will refute the statements that the Gov- ernment pays the National Banks twenty mil- lions per annum for the privilege of issuing their own notes and others of a like character. The truth is, there is no interest in the country which pays so great a proportion of the tax- ation on capital invested as the National Bank interest.

—At Philadelphia the *Ledger* says: The mo- ney market opens quiet this week. There is a good supply of money on "call" at seven per cent., but the pressure for money is not from such borrowers. Those who want money most are manufacturers, and all classes of small trad- ers under them, who are trying to carry their stocks of goods until there is a favorable change in the general market. The best of this class of borrowers are carried along with the banks, and by their aid may out-live the pressure, while those who are forced to the street, and the high rates that rule there, are gradually getting worse off. Prime commercial paper can be ne- gotiated at 8 to 10 per cent., but such as falls below A No. 1, ranges from 1 to 1½ per cent. a month. Indeed it is almost impossible to place inferior paper at any price. The banks discount as liberally as they deem safe and pru- dent, while the most, if not all of the bankers, have ceased to discount at all for the present. But for the fact that business is very inactive, this discredit of paper would result in serious inconvenience.

—The offerings of paper have been steadily large throughout the week, and all branches of business have been represented in them. The banks have, for the most part, made it a point to try and control their business so as to be prepared to meet the calls of the pork-packers, whose claims are generally recognized as pre- eminent at this season of the year, but their efforts have been only partially successful; and if the packing business was well under way the pitch would be intense indeed. The advan- ments for purchase of hogs are generally looked for by merchants with much interest, for the reason that they are so largely relied on to re- lieve the drag in collections. It is believed that the precedence given the pork trade in its season is acquiesced in cheerfully. Rates of interest are wholly conventional—gauged only to the ne- cessities of the borrowers. It is reported that munitions are coming forward with greater promptness than could be reasonably expected. —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 14, 1867. }

BUSINESS.—The market opened this week with a certain amount of firmness for certain deliveries. There was considerable inquiry and a good deal of negotiation going on, behind the scenes, of which such parties as the reporters were kept in the dark as much as possible. The prospect of a rise in the Alle- gheny was not very flattering. The weather was chargeable with cold spells, but no rains. Oil City dispatches quote the market without change, with sales of crude at $2 75@3 ₱ barrel, according to loca- tion. The eastern markets are reported as follow- New York—prime light straw to white 27@27½c; stan- dard white 26@26½c; crude 18c. Philadelphia—pure light straw to white 27@27½c; standard white 26½c; crude 17½@18c ₱ gallon.

In our own market we can note the following opera- tions:

CRUDE—The market appeared firmer; the stock of crude oil on hand being held by a limited number of firms. Not a bbl of oil was sold for cash, but no sales were recorded. Sales of 1,000 bbls bulk, March deliv- ery, S. O., at 9c ₱ gal.

REFINED OIL—the operations since our last reach 10,500 bbls, the sales extending to the end of July, 1868. The operations were made in the following or- ders: 2,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, January and February delivery, at 28c ₱ gal; sales of 3,500 bbls to be delivered 500 bbls monthly, commencing with January and terminating with June, 500 bbls per month, at 27½c; 1,000 and 500 bbls do, Novem- ber delivery, Philadelphia, at 28c; sales 500 bbls do, December Philadelphia, at 28c ₱ gal.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, Monday, November 11, 1867.

Crude $2 85 to $2 90 in Oil City, and $2 50 to $2 65 on the creek. Market quiet. L.

HOPS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 15, 1867. }

From correspondence we learn, that the hop mar- ket in New York state continues firm—where dealers are paying 60c to the growers. Those holding Wis- consin will not take less than 65c. The large dealers feel confident that in less than three months time it will be impossible to buy prime hops of any descrip- tion, and are confident that there will undoubtedly be a great scarcity of choice hops next spring and sum- mer. The market in this city is bare, and some lots are offered low—where the parties are not able to carry the stock—and are compelled to sell in order to raise money. The rejected are now on the market, but they are not desirable at even the low prices. Other lots that have been held back by the planters for very high prices, are now partly offered in order to raise money to pay taxes, etc. The heavy pur- chasers are reported as pretty much gone home to take a rest after their toils to secure their stock of the season.

Hops in this market are firm, and we quote at 65@70c ₱ lb.

NEW YORK.

The week's business is reported by Mr. Emmet Wells as follows: The intervention of the election somewhat restricted the trade on Monday and Tues- day, but since then the market has been fairly active and to-day closes firm. The brewers and beer-drink- ers are very much elated over the result of the elec- tion, and now anticipate an early repeal or modifi- cation of the excise law. Under the existence of this law, the diminution in the consumption in the Metropolitan District is lessened nearly one-half from that which existed previous to its inforce- ment, yet a good portion of our hop dealers are in favor of maintaining it, provided it be made a State law. We notice the arrival on this market of over 200 bales of German hops within the past week, and hear of no more shipments being on the way. We do not look for any material increase in the crop of American hops as the result of these arrivals, yet the feeling is not doubtful per se, and the market continue to say great extent. A few hops of in- ferior quality still remain in the hands of growers throughout the State of New York, with the same firm feeling on the part of holders which existed in the early part of the week. The total sales, from other arrivals of foreign hops, and in view of the full crop yield in Wisconsin, will not exceed 40,000 bales, or 10,000 bales more than the early estimates, we think growers will soon make up their minds to sell. Imports for week ending to-day: 1,000 bales from Germany. Exports to British West Indies, 3 bales.

Foreign Markets—Our special London correspon- dent, under date of October 26th, 1867, writes the market as follows: "During the early part of this week our market has been active, and a further advance of 2s per cwt. obtained, but two or three days ago, however, the demand has diminished, and we are unable to report the trade so strong at the close of the week as at the commencement. Our prices now rule as follows: Middle and East Kents, £7 10s@ 8s; choice East Kent, £12; Weald of Kents, £7 10s@ 8 8s; choice Kents, 49 10s; mockx, £7 10s@8 8s; choice Sussex, £7 10s@8 8s; Yearlings, £6 10s@7 10s; Wealds, £5@6 10s. Up to the present time we have received allo- cations from the Continent to 66,000 to 100,000 cwt."

Prices Current of Hops in the New York Market— New York state, common to fair, new, 55@58c ₱ lb; New York state, good to prime, new, 59@63c ₱ lb; New York state, choice to fancy, new, 66@68c ₱ lb; Western, common to prime, new, 56@58c ₱ lb; Wisconsin, common to prime new, 56@60c ₱ lb; Wisconsin, prime to fancy, new, 62@66c ₱ lb; Yearlings, of all grades 30@50c ₱ lb; old vials, 16@20c ₱ lb; Canadian, choice to fancy, 55@60c; Bavarians 60@65c ₱ lb.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: Trade has moderately increased during the week, and we have a large number of purchasers being in the market from Pennsylvania and Delaware; we also notice quite a number from the Islands, West Virginia, Ohio and New Jersey. A good amount of orders are also being re- ceived by the manufacturers as well as the jobbers from different sections. The call for children's shoes continues active and those manufacturers who they are going to have ample stock on hand until the close of the season, without carrying over much stock to next year.

Sugar Making in Louisiana.

The Iberville *South* says:

One or two of our planters have commenced sugar making this week, and several others will follow suit in a few days. We learn that the yield thus far is small, not averaging over 700 to 800 lbs ₱ acre.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 13, 1867. }

The markets, in our last report, are unchanged. Business continues dull, there is at present no de- mand for any particular article of trade, excepting the actual amount required to supply immediate wants.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of pro- duce per river and rail, since our last, are as follows: Flour 285 bbls; bright, 1,251 boxes; cheese 150 boxes; corn 206 sacks; wheat 201 sacks; barley 828 sacks; rye 338 sacks; oats 374 sacks, and butter 44 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We quote pearls at 13c; refined at 5½c, and soda ash at 4¼c ₱ lb.

APPLES—Receipts continue large, and we quote at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality. It requires a very choice article to command more than the latter figure.

BUTTER—Receipts light and inadequate to supply the demand at 30@40c ₱ lb, as to quality.

EGGS—The general quotations are 30c ₱ dozen, but we have reports of sales at 31c ₱ dozen.

BACON—Market dull. We quote shoulders at 13c; rib sides at 16c, and S. C. Hams at 22½@23c; ₱ lb.

LARD—We quote lard at 13¾c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 Lard Oil at $1 10, and No. 2 at 85c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Choice new beans are held at $1 50@3 75 ₱ bushel.

HOMINY—Choice flint hominy is quoted at $7 50 ₱ barrel.

HAY—Several loads were disposed of from country wagon at $20@25 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—We quote at $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows are selling from store at $1 00 ₱ bushel, or $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel. Sales of Jersey sweets are reported at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is selling at $2 25 ₱ bushel from store; clover seed at $6@8 50, and timothy seed at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 18@19c; factory at 17c and Hamburg at 15@16c ₱ lb.

CORN—We note a dull market and quote old yel- low shelled at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel, from elevator, and new ear from depot at 85@90 ₱ bushel.

OATS—Sales from first hands were made at 65@67c, and from store at 69@70c ₱ bushel.

BARLEY—Market rather firm. We quote choice spring at at $2 25@2 30, and fall at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel.

RYE—We quote rye at $1 45@1 60 ₱ bush as to qual- ity. A choice article will command near the latter figure.

WHEAT—The millers are the only receivers and are paying for red winter wheat $2 50@2 60 and for white wheat $2 60@2 65 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market is not active. Choice spring is selling at $10 50@10 75; medium at $10 25 and win- ter at $11 25@11 75 and white at $12 50@12 75 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $5 50 ₱ hundred. We quote rye flour at $8 75 ₱ bbl. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₱ bbl.	Retail, ₱ bbl.
St Louis	$13 10	$12 50	$13 50
City Mills	12 30	11 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 ₱ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₱ hun- dred, wholesale, are $160, and middlings $1 80 ₱ hun- dred.

The Washington street mill prices are: $1 30, whole- sale, for corn meal ₱ bush; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₱ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₱ hundred, $4 25.

Groceries.

Without any activity in groceries, and in conse- quence of the lateness of the season, we this week show a weak market, and quite a decline in some de- scriptions of goods. In Coffee the gold price is less, and gold having declined to 139 makes the currency price lower than the article has been for some time. Sugar declined one-quarter per lb, and is now let- ter. Sugars firm. Rice lower. Syrups firm. We quote:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 37c; Laguayra, 27@ 28c; Rio, choice 26½c; prime, 25½c; good, 25c; roast- ing, 22@23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 15c; C 15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ——; Porto Rico, 79@ 80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00 @1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11@11½c; Rangoon, 10@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23; No. 1 Bay, do, $23; No. 2 Bay, do, $18; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake Herring, $4 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 38c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Cassia, 40c; Ginger, 28@30c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Hagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

CANDLES—6s, 40c; 8s, 38c; 10s, 36c; 12s, 34c.

LARD OIL—Procter & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 18.

CANDLES—Procter & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manilla 80c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—7½c.

DROP SHOT—8½c.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 16, 1867. }

Another good week in which our jobbers have been filling the pavement with boxes and bales, and with prints, at 12½c, Delaines 18c, dealers can fill up their stocks at a reasonable cost.

No special change to report and we quote as below, and congratulate dealers upon the fact, that the long looked for settling of values in many items of this business has been reached:

PRINTS.	
Merrimac D	13½
Merrimac W	13
Pacific	12½
Cocheco	12½
Garner's	12½
Spraguc's	12½
Dunnell's	12½
Manchester	12½
Lowell	11½
Arnold's	11½
Richmond	12½

GINGHAMS.	
Clinton	15
Lancaster	16

BROWN SHEETINGS.	
Anchor	14½
Hope	14½
Idaho	14
Semiflexible	14½
Ohio Valley	13
Barnsdale	13½
Chester	13½
Nonantum	14½
Amoskeag	14½

BLEACHED GOODS.	
Longdale	22½
Chapman Fine	20
Newport	20
Hamilton	20
Chapman X	17
Orleans	17

DELAINES.	
Manchester, new	18
Pacific, new	18
Hamilton	18
All Wool	40@50

Cotton Yarn	30@35c

GRAIN SACKS.	
Penn Mill, seamless 2 bush bags	45
Penn Mill, seamless 3 bush bags	65
Penn Mill, seamless 4 bush bags	85
Allegheny, seamless	43

WOOL.

NEW YORK.

The *Economist* reports the market continuing very dull and manufacturers manifest no disposition to buy only small lots for immediate necessity, and even when purchasing such small quantities they expect concessions to be made. The goods market is so very unsatisfactory that some mills are reducing the hours of labor, now they have commenced on spring goods; this will seriously interfere with the consump- tion of wool; you see many English and foreign buyers about still and hanging $50 60; Pitman straps, $40 90; Sansom port iron, $45.

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

The following are the current prices:

Best quality refined tool steel	13c
Machinery steel	13c
Cast plow steel	13c
German spring steel	13c
Blister steel	11½c
Cast tire steel	9c
German plow steel	13c

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

We quote as follows, which are the uniform standard price throughout the United State, viz:

24 quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50
9 by 10 to 11 by 13	6 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	7 00
13 by 15 to 16 by 24	8 50
17 by 22 to 18 by 30	11 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30	13 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36	14 00
25 by 36 to 30 by 44	15 00
30 by 40 to 30 by 50	18 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBLE ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to the size of the next in- greatest length or breadth.

The discount for boxes of window glass can be pur- chased at a discount of 25 to 45 per cent. off the above prices for cash, as to quantity wanted.

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

The following are the correct quotations:

I X 10x14	$15 00
I X 10x14	13 00
I C 12x12	12 50
I X 12x12	13 50
I C 14x20	15 00
I X 14x20	19 00
Roofing, 14x20	11 00
Roofing, 14x28	14 00
Bar Tin, ₱ lb	43c
Pig Tin, ₱ lb	39@41c
Sheet Zinc	12c
Slab Spelter	11c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

The following are the card prices:

Boston Crackers	11
Wine	12
Soda	11
Oyster	10
Pilot	10
Butter	11
Sugar	12½
Graham	12
Vienna	12
Jumbles	20

Cream Crackers	20
Italian Wafers	30
Milk Biscuit	12
Ginger Snaps	17
Tea Biscuit	16@18
Cracker Meal	12
Farinda Crackers	20
Fancy Crackers	20
Tea Cakes Assorted	16

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

We quote the market moderately active at the fol- lowing quotations:

Variegated Toilet	10c
Palm	9½c
Extensive	13c
German	13c
Shipping Dock	9½c
Rosin No. 1	8½c
Rosin No. 2	8c

Rosin No. 3 ₱ lb	4c
Castile ₱ lb	13c
Sawyer's Barber, ₱ doz	45
Honey, ₱ doz	75c
Dipand Mould Candles	15c
Shoe Candles	20
Crystalline	22c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	75@ 80
Union Twist	71@ 75
Navy	70@ 75
Tens	65@ 68
Says	64@ 68
Young America	9@21
Diamond Twist	90@100

Ladies' Twist, ₱1 00	1 10
Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Copenhagen Snuff	65@ 75
Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Cut and Dry	70@ 75

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

Prices are as follows:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	36c
Bolt Coppers	32c
Sheathing, 14x48 inches	34c
Copper Bottoms	42c
With 5 ₱ cent off.	

WRAPPING PAPER AND RAG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867. }

There is a good demand for Wrapping. The Paper quotations are as follows:

Cr. ₱ bdl	50c
Md. ₱ bdl	75c
D. C. ₱ bdl	$1 00

Rags in good demand at from 4½@6c, as to quality.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1867. }

The following are the retail prices current for the various articles, of the best quality, entering into daily family consumption:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.			
Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers ₱ lb	15
Rye	10	Cream	40
Boston Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Graham Wafer, ₱ lb	15
Wine	16	Milk Biscuit,	16
Soda	13	Ginger Snaps,	25
Oyster	13	Pilot Bread,	12
Water	12	Almond Nuts,	25
Butter	15	Cold Water Grahm	15
Sugar	16	Cracker Meal	15
Graham	15	Jumbles	25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.			
Butter, print, ₱ lb	50@60	Eggs, hen, ₱ doz	30@31
Prime Roll

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of four (4), per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT—IS CONTRACTION NECESSARY?

As the financial condition of the country grows more perplexed, and while the business of every quarter is daily becoming less satisfactory, the cry of specie payment by contraction is continually heard. Of the different kinds of insanity developed by extraordinary events, this is the worst. No one pretends that the resumption of specie payment through contraction is possible without ruin to half of those who owe debts and could not command a large surplus after the shrinkage necessary to the process had taken place. Contraction, with the view to bringing about an early resumption, means simply burning over the ground in the hope that something may spring up and grow. The entire financial framework vibrates as from a blow whenever Mr. McCULLOCH talks of contraction, with the view of resuming the payment of specie. The theory is false and will prove fatal in practice. There is a common sense extant, based on experience, which Congress will do well to consult when it meets. If it does so, it will without any loss of time repeal the law authorizing the Secretary to contract at the rate of four millions a month, and thus stop the mischievous apprehensions which spring from that source. Anything that increases the doubts already existing, or adds to present instability, aggravates the causes of the growing depression. And this fact indicates the policy which should be pursued. Everything should be done to allay doubts that can be, and every measure should have for its object the restoration of confidence. *Were the time for the resumption of specie payment to be fixed by a solemn enactment of Congress*, the process of resumption would be gradual and certain. There would be no contraction, but in the very nature of the case there would be a gradual expansion of the volume of currency as greenbacks approached par, which they would do as the result of the confidence arising from the pledge given in the fixing of the time. *Let Congress, without loss of time, proceed to fix the period for resuming specie payment, and the price of gold will decline with the approach of the day.* As in the case of a bank in suspension, and for whose resumption there was a fixed day, would it be with six hundred millions of currency. The resumption would be through public confidence based on a solemn pledge. The arrival of the day would see gold at par, not through contraction, but the confidence which would cause the bill to pass as freely as gold, and make it preferred on the ground of convenience. The holder of the bill who knows he can have the coin by the asking, asks not for it. The process of resumption by chartered institutions, holding coin of not more than one-third the amount of their issue, affords the familiar illustration of what would follow the solemn pledge by Congress and the fixing of the day for resuming specie payment, coupled with the ability which Government would psssess corresponding to that of banks which have resumed after a period of suspension. It would be resumption not by contraction and universal prostration, but by virtual expansion and continually increasing prosperity.

IRRESPONSIBLE MILITIA.

The action of the President and General GRANT in reference to unauthorized military organizations, appears to be seasonable and proper. It should not be confined to the District of Columbia. The reports of individuals in the South, as to the number and designs of such organizations among the freedmen, are no doubt highly exaggerated, since General GRANT, through the District commanders, had received no reports to awaken any apprehensions of danger from that cause. However, at the request or by the direction of the President, General GRANT has ordered the suspension of parades by such companies in the District, until further orders shall finally dispose of the question raised in relation to them. It appears that in the District there were two companies of colored men, with seventy-five men in each, and four companies of white men.

The power or force of every government should be under its own control. Hence all governments regulate militia organizations. Military organizations, not provided for by law, meeting clandestinely, drilling with arms, may fairly be presumed to have unlawful designs in view, and this presumption is a sufficient reason for their suppression. The custodian and guard of public peace is the constitutional government, and its agency is first, the law, and secondly, military force under and auxiliary to the law. An independent military force is a danger, whether it is composed of white men or black. Had the authority and power of the Government adopted vigorous measures for the prevention or suppression of military organizations and movements in the Southern States in 1860, under Mr. BUCHANAN's administration, the rebellion might have been prevented, or, at least, so crippled in the outset as to have made it a diminutive and transient affair. But for months they were organizing, arming, drilling, inflaming the spirit of sedition, and this gave them the audacity to begin their criminal work, and crowned them with their momentary success at the start. From these recent and emphatic lessons, as well as from the obligations and rights of lawful government, it is evident that irresponsible military organizations should not be permitted, among men of any complexion or of any class.

INVENTION AND PATENTS.

It is announced that the number of patents issued by the Commissioner for last week was no less than two hundred and sixty. It is also officially stated that the number applied for during the current year, thus far, has been twenty-five thousand. This is an increase of ten thousand on the number for the whole of last year. In 1865 there were nine thousand, and in 1864 six thousand, so that in four years the number has more than quadrupled.

This shows well for the country. It indicates a great advance in science, art, skill and inventive genius. It also proves that the country is making progress in the direction of ease and profit in manufactures and in the conveniences of life. No doubt, many of these patents relate to things of comparatively small importance, but many also of material value must be embraced. Inventors are a thinking class of men, who have the art of concentrating their genius on chosen subjects of investigation and experiment. They are also close observers of the relations of things, and are consequently quick to lay hold of hints and suggestions arising from that source and to apply them for bringing out new practical results, for the convenience, gratification and benefit of men.

Scarcely an article or a process, entering into any department of labor, remains as it was even a few years ago. The shrewd inventor has had his eye upon everything, from a pin head to a reaping machine, from stitching a wristband to casting a RODMAN gun, and his inventive genius has made improvements in them all. In our country the peculiarity of inventions is, that they are chiefly designed to facilitate the manufacture of articles of use, rather than of beauty, and to produce results of material profit and personal convenience. We do not mean that taste, art and refinement are neglected, but that the more directly practical and economical interests predominate in the labors of inventors. This is in wise adaptation to the necessities of a comparatively new country, making rapid progress in material development.

Pittsburgh is full of patent articles and processes. Invention and the deductions of science have impressed themselves on all departments of our manufactures. Improvements are still introduced from time to time. *Excelsior* is the motto of our manufacturers. One thing we yet need for general comfort, and for wise economy—a process or contrivance that shall relieve the atmosphere of smoke clouds. Who will invent and introduce the process for burning the coal completely, so that a tenth or an eighth of it shall not be diffused in smoke through the air?

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

If, as it is constantly asserted, the temporal power of the Pope is not needed for the perpetuity of the Roman Catholic Church, it is somewhat surprising to notice the tenacity with which he, aided by his French allies, tries to maintain his sovereignty.

In a lately published volume, entitled, "Essays on Religion and Literature," comprising ten papers by different individuals, edited by Archbishop MANNING, of London, we find some curious information bearing on this point of much political importance in the present crisis of Italian affairs. The eighth paper in the series, by MR. PURCELL, contains the definition of the true relation of the Papal State to the Church.* In this it is held that to the Church is entrusted the great end for which mankind was created, and to carry out this great object the State must co-operate; the latter must be in complete subordination to the former. Kings and rulers are all very well in their way, and may be allowed to conduct their office, provided the same redounds to the glory of the Church, but otherwise their power must be restricted and made subordinate. This pretension is, fortunately, expressed in the following clear language:

"The spiritual power of the Church, entrusted to its prelates, extends even to temporals, to the end that it may conveniently help the faithful to their spiritual end, and supply the defect of the temporal power, if the temporal power should be negligent in the execution of its duty. The Pope can inflict temporal punishment on sovereigns for heresy, and deprive them of their kingdoms, and free their subjects from obedience. The Pope has both temporal and spiritual power by Divine right. * * * If, for the common good of the Church, wisdom and council reason require that the temporal punishment should be inflicted on disobedient and incorrigible princes, or even that they should be dethroned, the Pope has a right to punish them in that manner."

Not satisfied with this display of "wisdom and sound reason," and desiring to place himself square upon the record, Mr. PURCELL, a few pages further on, proceeds to do so in this manner:

"To put an extreme case to which I wish to come. The election of a Prince in a Christian community, inasmuch as temporal government merely concerns the spiritual welfare of a people, cannot be put in the category of a purely civil act. If, therefore, an heretical Prince is elected or succeeds to the throne, the church has a right to say, I annul the election, or I forbid the succession, or again, if a King of a Christian nation falls into heresy, he commits an offence against God, in whose name and by whose authority he reigns, and against his people, for whose spiritual as well as temporal good the government exists. Therefore it is in the power of the church, by force of the supreme authority with which she is vested by Christ over all Christian men, to depose such a Prince in punishment of spiritual crime, and to preserve his subjects from the contagion of heresy by his precept and example into heresy or spiritual rebellion."

It is impossible to say, yet it is interesting to speculate, how far the dogma as above set forth, may influence the present NAPOLEON in his constant and earnest support of the Pope when in temporal trouble, so that he may by this means or some other more easily realize the unmistakable gold of his great ambition, the ability to wipe out the blot resting upon his name in the treaty of 1814, which forbids the right of succession to the BONAPARTE family.

BETTER NOT.

DEAN SWIFT said "all plots begin in talk." A Greek aphorism had said the same thing substantially before him. It may have been said, a hundred times by persons, independent and ignorant of each other's sayings. It is according to the operation of the human mind, as that of SHAKSPEARE, akin to this, is:

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done."

And as doing and thinking are often exponents of each other, we naturally and fairly infer from the quiet exhibition, three or four days ago, of the thoughts of the New York *World*, that they have some parallel in the design and doings of the party of which it is the ablest and truest representative.

The *World* shows how the Republican members of Congress might, or rather how they will, in a certain contingency, be superceded by the action of the President, and a Congress composed of Southern and Northern Democrats take their place. This scheme we gave to our readers yesterday morning. We now give below the Southern aspect of the same case, from the Richmond organ, the *Enquirer*, with its own *italics*:

"*Northern sentiment will sustain us in resisting to the last extremity that vile scheme of Congressional reconstruction which makes the supremacy of the negro.* That most infamous conspiracy to degrade and dishonor the white race, we must now resist to the last gasp or forever forfeit the just and exultant efforts of a moribund effete Congress to precipitate the abasement and ruin of the white race, provided we keep before the Northern people the fact that we are willing to return to the Union upon any conditions which do not require the Africanization of the South."

The reader will notice that the only essential differences between this rant and nonsense, and that which was not long ago applied to the United States Government is, that the negro now occupies the same position, in the antipathy and the railing, that all Northern people did then, and that the "last gasp" is the ultimatum, instead of the "last ditch" of the rebellion era. But the intelligent reader knows that in neither case was there any disposition on the part of Northern people or Republicans, to place the Southern people under the domination of either Yankee or negro, but simply to maintain the Union on the basis of law and loyalty. Nor is it likely, that the fury of those, who are without loyalty and who openly proclaim or covertly betray their intention to resist law, will frighten them from the position and purpose which they have already maintained at so great a sacrifice.

The backward movement of violence intimated by the *World* and menaced by the *Enquirer* will not greatly alarm anybody in the North. But it involves results, which the blacks will be likely to regard with apprehension, that may lead to consequences which no man North or South can contemplate without deep concern. The best way for all is to keep to the course prescribed by law. We have seen enough of the contrary course to make us at least cautious about menacing or abetting either violent resistance or violent usurpation.

THE NEW WAY.

There is nothing like being bold when you have a thoroughly bad cause. Seeing that in spite of everything reconstruction will proceed to the end, just as Congress has determined, the Democracy have invented a new way whereby to stop it if possible. The New York *World* tells what that way is, thus explicitly:

"By the recent elections, the people have decided they do not want suffrage and *do* want restoration; have decided that negro suffrage is too great a price to pay even for immediate restoration. They will be increased if, after this decision, the Republicans continue to insist on a wholly impracticable scheme.

"The fact that negro governments are in process of organization, and that Congress may admit their representatives, does not vary the case, except to render a degrading farce more contemptible. Certain it is that the Southern people will never recognize these bastard Governments as having the slightest validity. Within four months after the Presidential election a heavy battering-ram will tumble them into shapeless rubbish. The Southern people will immediately reorganize, hold new elections, and their Governors, send their new representatives to Washington, and the House will at once admit them. The Southern Senators, with the conservative Senators from the North, will form a majority of that body, organize as such, and neither Congress nor the President will recognize any other Senate. This course is entirely feasible, will be perfectly constitutional, and beyond all question will succeed. If the Radicals are insane or wayward enough to recognize the negro governments after this great rebuke. The only thing that could prevent it would be acquiescence by the Southern whites in the Radical scheme. Whoever expects that, is better entitled to a straight jacket than a refutation."

If anybody is in earnest for that sort of revolution, let him go ahead. There is a power and a will in the land that would be likely to make the attempt dangerous.

MR. JOHNSON in his message will base his views regarding finance on Secretary MCCULLOCH's contraction and resumption idea. The President and Secretary have conferred much together of late, and their ideas are said to be nearly identical, which cannot be said to be a fact materially in favor of the Secretary. It is not to be doubted that a majority in Congress will take quite another idea of the subject. A thorough conviction prevails among the great business classes—the aggregation of the best and most practical minds of the country—that the Secretary's policy is unsound, and if persisted in will crush out what vitality is left in commerce, manufactures and trade. It is an encouraging fact that public sentiment, in this regard, is finding systematic expression, and that the action of Congress is likely to conform to it.

FUNNY.—To see those journals and publications, who before the October and November elections could not accept Grant, but insisted on "some tried statesman, about whose views there could be no doubt," scramble after Grant-train.

HUNGER AND RIOTS.

In the wealthiest country of the world is found a large class of people who are always on the verge of want, even while laboring constantly to the full extent of their strength. This anomalous and unhappy condition of working people exists in England, as the present bread riots too plainly prove. It results partly from the low rate of wages, the supply of labor being greater than the demand. But this is not the only cause of poverty among laboring men. Of their small wages many spend too large a portion in ale and stronger drink. This improvidence and worse than useless expenditure is the definite cause of much of the privation and suffering that are often ascribed, in vague terms, to the oppressions of government and the severe exactions of employers.

We have not received the details of news concerning the riots that have lately taken place. It has been known, of course, that there was distress among the poor in some places, consequent on the slackness of trade in manufactures, and some suspension in the business of mining. But the announcement by cable, that riots had occurred in consequence or the want of food, took the people of this count y by surprise. The first outbreak, at Exeter, has been suppressed, but similar disturbances, arising from want of employment and scarcity of food, have occurred, as our dispatches show, in other parts, particularly in Devonshire. Riots may indicate very emphatically the extent and pressure of want, but they are not the best imaginable means of relieving it. The suppression of disorders, a necessity imposed on the Government, often entails unavoidably a great addition to the sufferings of people, before measures for their relief can be brought into requisition.

THE CRY OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia is in the streets, the highways and the by-ways, begging for white men. It is a fair illustration of the philosophical maxim, that the progress of civilization creates new wants. Inhabitants, not the oldest, remember when Virginia politicians chased white men from the State. Very young inhabitants recollect when they were wont habitually to boast that their negroes were a better population than the "scum of Europe, which filled the Northern States." But now their cry is, "Give us white men or we die." Now they would take Yankees by the hand; if they be only Caucasians, Dutchmen, they would hug them to their bosoms, and even the Irish they would not refuse; although against all these they have for years directed their proud and contemptuous words.

The urgency of the case before the next voting, and the surprising change of sentiment effected since the recent voting, are both demonstrated in the following outcry of the *Enquirer:*

"The importance of bringing into Virginia, as soon as possible, a very large number of white men is so generally admitted, that it need not be argued. We all recognize it as a matter now of political as well as industrial concern."

To meet the immediate pressure for white men, Caucasians, the magnificent sum of $10,000 is proposed to be raised by the State Board of Immigration, in aid of the project, which has now become a matter of *political* concern. It is presumed the money is to be expended in the transportation of Caucasian voters into the State. Had the arrangement gone into effect before the New York election, it is probable the Democratic majority in the great emporium might have been some thousands short of its huge proportions. However, it ought to console the Virginia politicians that their friends did more for them in New York than they could have done in Virginia; and, besides, that some of them may be procured yet, to vote a second time, before Christmas, on the same platform.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

In the history of the State there has never been known a period when we were so deficient in military organization as at present. Outside of Philadelphia, it is believed there are not five hundred men organized and equipped as military companies. Previous to the late war there was scarcely a town of any importance in the State that did not have a well-organized military company. Actual service in the field, however, seems to have crushed out the volunteer military spirit, and nothing short of an effective militia law will compel the arms-bearing population to form and keep up those organizations which are necessary in peace to be prepared for war. The example set our people by the unreconstructed rebels of the Southern States, who have already in many localities organized and partly armed militia companies, is one entirely worthy of emulation, and policy as well as duty should compel our people to organize, arm and equip at the earliest opportunity, that we may be prepared for any emergency. Should any emergency arise there is no doubt regiments of men would present themselves for duty, but there would be no arms at hand to make their service effective. It is urged with much force that the present militia law is sadly defective, and the Legislature at its ensuing session will be called upon to frame a new law, or failing in that, to restore the law in force previous to the enactment of the present one.

SENATOR WADE is reported as having said that he did not dream that the people of Ohio would decide against negro suffrage. There is frankness at least in this confession. The misinterpretation which the Senator gave to public sentiment in his own State should teach him something; and the lesson should not be lost on those who have made following him, and others like him, the test of loyalty to the Republican party and its principles. But the vehemence with which the Ohio Senator, in the next breath, utters his edicts and opinions, leaves little room for hoping that either his mistake or the lesson it teaches will not be lost. There is one thing, however, that will prove true; the Senator and his set will not hereafter be able to badger the Republicans, in or out of Congress, into acts or a line of policy at variance with private judgement and in excess of public opinion and reason besides. Mr. WADE may declaim as arrogantly and coarsely as ever, MR. SUMNER may be never so oracular, and MR. STEVENS may lay down the line and rule with all the dictatorial force he can command; the Republican party, admonished by the people, will shape its course independent of such influences—go forward to the end in the work of reconstruction; give early and earnest attention to the great problems relating to the business of the country—and elect General GRANT President.

SENATOR WADE says he will not take GRANT on his professions, be they ever so good. He insists on some act to prove that the professions are sincere. What would the Senator have? Who has acted more or better for the past six years than GRANT? In the matter of reconstruction has he not given proof that cannot be doubted of his complete devotion to every essential idea upheld by the Republican party? We have the testimony of Gen. SHERIDAN that his acts were inspired by GRANT, who would have been better pleased had he (SHERIDAN) gone further with the unreconstructed rebels of New Orleans. The Senator should know that to Gen. GRANT chiefly is the country indebted for the steady progress made in the work of restoring the Southern States to their old places with new Constitutions. Nothing is clearer than that had GRANT been disposed to do so, he could have completely changed affairs in the South, and postponed reconstruction indefinitely. No just man is disposed to doubt GRANT.

SENATOR WADE says STEVENS's idea of "mild confiscation" is both and nonsense; and the Lancaster *Patriot* is equally emphatic in giving expression to the conviction that the Senator from Ohio is no less open to criticism. While these gentlemen and their friends are engaged in the exchange of these courtesies and compliments, the people will not be troubled by them, but by an instructed Congress will go right ahead and give effect to Republican principles in measures demanded by the state of the country.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The Republican organs in New York city are not much less discordant, in tone, and tune, than they were before the election, although all of them are pitched now on the minor key in consequence of the recent calamity. Each has its own theory of the causes that led to this calamity, and the theory of each embodies a liberal share of culpability in all the rest. At the same time, all indulge sanguine hopes of better luck on the next trial, which hopes may be realized, provided greater harmony of views shall be secured among the journals that speak for and to the party. We believe the New York Republican press are also pretty well agreed, that the present reverse is but a timely warning and admonition, which, if duly heeded, will restore activity and union to the party and so insure the overthrow of all opposing elements in the grand trial of next year.

It is gratifying to notice that the late defeats have produced no despondency in the Republican party. And if they shall universally be recognized as an admonition and be allowed to have the legitimate effect of an admonition, they will place the party in a condition much more favorable than that which it occupied during the recent canvass. There will be elements of unity and strength in the Presidential contest which have been wanting in this, and there will be an elimination of some of the elements of discord that have contributed to the reverses in this. On a definite and unincumbered Union, Republican platform, the party strength can be rallied and success to its chosen candidate be insured.

WE beg leave to suggest to the Washington politicians that there exists in the country no such anxiety about General GRANT's political position they seem to think. The country people are in the habit of reading—though, fortunately, not much the Washington papers. They have read GRANT's dispatches, and from them they have gathered satisfactory proof that he is and will continue to be the same as he was when he was engaged putting down the rebellion. If that was Radicalism, then he is a Radical now. It does no public man any good to be interpreted by small men—professed politicians—a part of whose motive is to derive some importance by seeming to have his confidence; and we can fancy that General GRANT must have toward this class about the same feeling he used to have toward inquisitive gentlemen who were continually bothering him when his headquarters were in the field.

Senator Sumner and His Domestic Trouble.

Notwithstanding a good deal has been printed in the papers on this subject, the truth appears to be about as much doubted as ever. We have before us two paragraphs, different in some respects, but agreeing that there is a difficulty between the Senator and his wife. The following is from the New York *Commercial:*

"Senator Sumner exhibits a morbid sensibility in reference to his domestic troubles, caused by the desertion of his wife, that is painful to his friends. He has not only broken up his fine establishment in Washington, but has cancelled most of his lectures engagements, which he is unable to fill. His last appearance in public subjects him to a mortifying experience, which he is reported to have said he intends to obtain a divorce from his wife. He has the grounds deny that any case can be made out against her.

The Newark, (*N. J.*) *Courier* has the following bearing directly on the unpleasant topic:

"A friend in Washington, who has long been on the most friendly terms with Senator Sumner, denies the slander respecting Mrs. Sumner is false. The reported cause of the trouble and the President Minister is false in every particular. Whatever domestic differences Mr. and Mrs. Sumner may have had, there is no truth in the report of criminality attached thereto. It is true Mrs. S. has gone to Europe without her husband, and so many others have done before her, that every lady has a perfect right to do; but the dishonorable charge, facts and incidents of this trial, are fabrications that originate chiefly in the columns of the New York *World*.

Whether, though less public authority, speaks of a "condition precedent" to the infelicity, more personal to the husband than the wife.

—Scarcely had we finished the last sentence when the following, telling us that everything between the Senator and his wife, and that all the gossip about them has been totally groundless, fell under our notice, in a Washington telegram:

The gossips have enjoyed a malicious gratification recently in a reported disagreement, or something worse, between Senator Sumner and his wife. It is now set at rest by the authoritative announcement that Mrs. Sumner has magnificent quarters on Lafayette Square during the coming session of Congress, and keep open house as usual. It was stated in the correspondence of a Boston paper printed in New York, that Mrs. Sumner went abroad alone, but the truth of the matter is she was accompanied by her brother, and her absence was prolonged at her husband's request. He intends to tour through the West. He has telegraphed that he will be in Boston to-morrow, and it is expected that his wife will meet him there. While in Europe she was continually in the company of her sister, and sailed for New York on the same vessel with her.

The Presbyterian Union Convention.

The Presbyterian Union Convention, in session last week in Philadelphia, adopted the following basis of Union:

First. An acknowledgment of the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments to be the inspired Word of God—the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Second. That in the United Church the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received, as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures.

Whilst the committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they wish to be understood as recognizing the orthodoxy of the Heidelberg Larger and Smaller Catechisms, and the canons of the Synod of Dort.

Third. That the United Church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church government.

Fourth. That the Book of Psalms, in the version of Watts and Select, with such additional Hymns and Psalms be provided as soon as practicable. But as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

In some of the largest manufacturing establishments of Rhode Island the price of labor has been reduced, and unless business improves a total suspension will soon take place. If operatives would consult their own interests they would propose a reduction of wages and come to terms before they find themselves out of employment entirely. We know not what the fact is in New England, but in Pittsburgh most of our manufactories have for some time been run principally for the benefit of the operatives. The state of trade is such that little or no profit is left for capital, to say nothing of the deterioration of the property and interest of investments.

THE beer makers and beer sellers in Chicago are in conflict, the former proposing to raise the price of their commodity from nine dollars to twelve dollars per barrel, and the latter resisting the measure. The beer drinkers do not appear in the quarrel. But as the profits of both the belligerent parties come out of their pockets, it is probable they are not entirely neutral in their views of the case. Should they turn round and for their own protection resolve to drink no beer, the contest between manufacturers and venders would be speedily brought to an end, and their profits as well as the consumers' losses be terminated at the same time.

MRS. YELVERTON, the English lady of unfortunate matrimonial complications, over whom the New York papers have been making a great ado in advance, has proved a failure as a lecturer. Her first reading Thursday evening last was a failure. But she is a pretty woman, wrote delicious love letters to the man from whom she seeks vainly to be divorced, and apparently has succeeded in captivating the reporters if not the general public.

THE following are some curious statistics of the result of street-sweeping in Paris: The contractors for the mud of the public streets pay for it in mass 600,000 francs. When sold in retail, as manure, at the rate of from three to five francs the cubic metre, it is supposed to realize about three millions. In 1859 the municipality received only 75,000 francs for what now fetches them 600,000. The sweeping and removal of the refuse is of course at the cost of the contractors, who maintain a staff of several thousand persons for that purpose.

THE friends of the Prohibition in England are putting forth increased efforts. At a recent meeting of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic," it was stated that of the fifty thousand pounds required to carry on the agitation of the question for five years, about forty-five thousand pounds has already been subscribed. And Archbishop Manning, of the Romish Church, declared that experience had shown that moral means were not sufficient to meet the evil of the liquor traffic; and that the Legislature must undo the mischief which resulted in the establishment of beer houses and the enormous increase in the consumption of spirits.

A NEW YORK letter says: Max Maretzek will probably have to close the Academy of Music before the season is half over. He is losing an average of $400 or $500 on every performance, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that he has brought out a new prima donna, and is presenting his operas in first-class style. It is inferred from this that New York is either losing its taste for Italian opera or that the money market is so fearfully tight as to forbid the indulgence of that taste. The latter can hardly be the correct theory, seeing that the Black Crook, the Devil's Auction and the nigger minstrels were never doing a more prosperous business.

THE Hartford *Press* says it is impossible to feel bad over the New York election, because it nominates and elects General Grant. That is the reason the Democrats with all their shouting feel that the result is more like a death knell than a hopeful sign.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He is in Full Accord with the Republican Party.

We have not been among those who feared that General Grant's sympathies were not in full accord with the Republican party, and that, after conquering rebellion, he could be induced to betray the principles upon which the war was fought. Although not given to much talking, he has certainly said enough to satisfy the country as to the leading essential doctrines of his political faith. The utterances which have lately been made in his behalf by his personal friend and comrade-in-arms, General Rawlins, and his equally confidential friend, Representative Washburne, are pointed and explicit, and, in the absence of any assertion to the contrary, have been generally received by the country as authoritative. In further proof of this, we find in the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle* a lengthy article from the pen of Mr. Forney on this subject, from which we extract the following significant paragraphs:

"The almost universal preference for General Ulysses S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President of the United States in 1868 leaves little doubt that nothing but his own emphatic declension of it will prevent his nomination as the Republican candidate. A movement so honest and so spontaneous would command the respect of any man, however unambitious; and when the choice or acceptance of the Republic is tendered to its most illustrious citizen, there is no other alternative but to recognize and accept the tribute. The same great need that called him to the command of our armies in the darkness of defeat now calls him to lead the great party which was always one of his supporting columns; and the people, who from the first opposed questioning faith in his rare aptitudes as a military chieftain, now appeal to him to become their leader in the coming contest for the complete pacification of their rescued liberties. The high essentials of fitness, integrity and availability seem to have all met in the mind of the people of General Grant, and it stands to his credit that neither enemy nor rival has been found bold enough to question his capacity to administer the Government, his perfect purity of character, or his irresistible popularity. The only matter for discussion, we will not say dispute, is *whether General Grant is to be a hearty accord with his great party, or its political foe.* It is because we believe we can answer this inquiry satisfactorily that we regard the nomination of Grant by those who have him as the providential instrument to defeat the renewed machinations of the enemies of the Republic."

In alluding to the speech of General Rawlins, Mr. Forney says:

"But the speech of General Rawlins was not simply his individual utterance. *It was carefully prepared in Washington, and was spoken to what the country might regard as the position accepted by General Grant himself.*"

After giving copious extracts from the speeches of Gen. Rawlins and Mr. Washburne, the writer adds:

"General Rawlins, Mr. Washburne and General Logan are in Washington, and in close and daily intercourse with General Grant. *He need scarcely say they are fully apprised of the position assumed by the President elect.* If we were to these ample authorities, we might refer at length to General Grant's own declarations made in the temporary control of the Department of War. His manly assertion of the supremacy of the civil power, that eminent patriot retired; his fearless yet unpublished protest against the removal of General Sheridan, which was the first fight at midnight of the day after the meeting of Congress, and will, we predict, be an important element in the decision of the positions taken by Messrs. Rawlins and Washburne; his recent appeals against the bill for the supervision of Congress, and particularly his iterated counsel that the Executive should not veto the amendment of the House to the supplement to the reconstruction bill prohibiting the removal by the President of any of the civil officers of the States lately in rebellion, without the advice and consent of the Senate, are too familiar to the country to require present comment or commendation."

THE ELECTIONS.

The Madison *Journal* makes Fairchild's majority for Governor in Wisconsin 6,000, and insists at worst it cannot fall below 5,000. The Legislature will stand about as follows: Senate (Republicans), 18; Copperheads, 15. House—Say 60 Republicans to 40 Copperheads. The amendment to the constitution giving regular salaries to the members of the Legislature has undoubtedly been carried.

It is doubtful whether a single county in Kansas has gone for female and negro suffrage. The majority against the propositions will fully reach six thousand out of a vote of twenty-three thousand. The *State Journal* charges the defeat of negro suffrage upon Republicans who violently opposed female suffrage, and says that cowardice, the twin brother of treason, and the bold, bad ambition of men, have placed Kansas side by side with Kentucky and Maryland. The bad counsel of the imprudent friends of the negro has betrayed the colored men and defeated the women.

The New York *Evening Post* says that the election in that city has resulted in the defeat of Fernando Wood in his aspirations to the Mayoralty.

The loss of the New York Legislature does not, as several of our exchanges suppose, insure the choice of a Democrat to succeed Senator Morgan. His term does not expire until March, 1869, and the Assembly to be elected next year will, along with the Senate just elected, designate his successor.

Johnson and the Elections.

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the "compliments of the season" now passing between President Johnson and his Democratic friends, gets off the following: If President Johnson chooses to regard the vote as an indorsement of his policy, we congratulate him on his success. It reminds us of the poor dame sel who sold all her dresses, underclothing and trinkets, to buy lottery tickets, without drawing a single prize, and finally, having nothing else to sell, disposed of her hair for one last venture, and drew—a comb! President Johnson's indorsement, now that his policy is dead and buried, is like posthumous glory, or November bread, or other unpalatable sequel to the foolish virgins, or McClellan's re-enforcements, or any other of the ten thousand good things that have come at last but come too late. The Democratic party was laid out very neatly long ago. Some pallid flowers decked its placid brow. Its saintly form was robed in virgin white. The lid was noiselessly screwed down in the presence of the distinguished mourners—its father, who had filled the most official position, from the humblest to the most exalted," and the members of the family—and some 25,000 postmasters and inspectors of revenue; all of whom were placed in the grave by official capacity. And thereupon it was lowered to its final rest, whence not the resurrection trump itself shall awaken it. If the Democratic party chooses to go to the expense of carving a goodly epitaph upon its tombstone, we honor their tender affection, and sympathize in their bereavement.

"Cast-oried urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath!"

If the result of the elections has given the President an "animated bust," we hope he will recover from the indulgence without permanent injury. But Reconstruction, on the basis adopted by Congress, is not a result of Emancipation itself. It was because the Republican party knew this that they were willing the Democratic Lazarus should have his sores licked by these victories on side issues. Congress has the supreme power in every Northern State are still ours. Of the ten Southern States, seven at least are ours, when reconstructed. Our Presidential election in the South will be carried by the blacks, while Democrats rejoice and burn powder. They smelt so little during the war it may do them good, and can do nobody any harm.

A Famine in Sweden.

An appeal is made to the London *Times* on behalf of the starving population of Norland, a wide stretch of country in the northeast of Sweden. A communication says: Here, at the best of times, a thrifty and industrious people gain a scanty subsistence from an unwilling soil, and it is a rarely fine summer that enables them to lay by anything against their dreary Arctic winter. For seven years past the crops in that country have been extremely poor. Last winter was one of the longest and severest ever known even in the north of Europe, and before the fitful summer had rain had time to ripen them an early frost blighted and entirely ruined the corn crops on which the inhabitants were depending for subsistence during the coming winter. The population is estimated at 70,000 to 100,000, and already the most reliable reports come of their condition—how bread is not to be had for money, and people are living on roots and the bark of trees. The authorities in Sweden have already done much to help their unfortunate neighbors, but Sweden is not a wealthy country and much more is required than she can do.

The Slave Trade in Cuba.

A correspondent, writing from Havana, under date of October 30th, says: There is a report afloat that the slave census, which was commenced on the 1st inst., has been ordered to lay over because the number of employees destined for the purpose was insufficient. Some persons say that it was done to afford certain owners of plantations that are in hopes of early arrivals of more Africans to register their slaves simultaneously on two or more estates, whenever the occasion calls for it. The census will be resumed as soon as there is a sufficient number of employees at their disposal. It is because we believe we can answer this inquiry satisfactorily that we regard the nomination of Grant by those who have him as the providential instrument to defeat the renewed machinations of the enemies of the Republic."

The Marriage and Divorce.

An exchange mentions that "there is one divorce to every nineteen marriages in Vermont." A co-temporary remarks: The law concerning marriage is responsible for a large part of the abuses charged to the law concerning divorce. So long as the law regards a promise to marry, no matter how lightly made, as a solemn contract, and compels its fulfilment in cases where it would not dream of inforcing a contract to purchase a horse or a dog, —and so long as clergymen and magistrates are allowed to marry any couple who present themselves, without inquiry or authority of any kind, divorces will continue to be abundant. Parties brought together in such ways cannot be expected to stay together long if they have any regard for their own happiness. The laws of marriage need reforming quite as much as the laws of divorce.

THE Montreal *News* cries aloud for protection against Yankee invasion. According to its account armed men cross the border from the States and carry death and destruction among the Canadian—deer. The demand for Canadian deer to supply the New York hotels is said to be so great as to threaten destruction to the whole race of *cervus* in the Dominion. The *News* asks an export duty of $10 a head.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Lena Miller, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning, will be hanged in the Brookville jail on Wednesday next.

The Pithole *Record* says: We are told that a clergyman in a neighboring borough, got a severe thrashing at the hands of a jealous husband. We refrain from giving the particulars of this rather interesting case.

William Donavan, whose second trial for the murder of the Squibb family has just been concluded in the York county court, has, as in the first trial, been found *guilty of murder in the first degree*. There is now no hope to be entertained by the prisoner that he will escape the gallows.

Quite a number of the farmers of Washington county, have recently been visiting the Shenandoah Valley prospecting for farms. Mr. T. Hud Williams, Mr. Lem. Williams, Captain Clinton Teeple, and others from the neighborhood of Monongahela City, have already located in the neighborhood of Woodstock.

The Rev. G. J. Martz, of Harrisburg, who has been for twelve years pastor of congregations in the vicinity of Harrisburg, has received and accepted a call from the English Lutheran Church in Womelsdorf, and the large and influential churches in Schaefferstown and Stroustown, in Berks county, Pa., and is expected to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new field of labor on next Sabbath.

On Wednesday last a nomadic darkey, giving the name of Isaac Devat, attempted a nameless outrage upon the person of a little white girl named Spragg, aged about twelve years, and living in Wayne township, Greene county. The fortunate appearance of a white man prevented the outrage, and the villain was arrested and imprisoned.

George Look, of Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county, committed suicide Wednesday, by hanging himself in his barn. He was a farmer in easy circumstances and free from debt, and no cause is assigned for the suicide. In the pockets of the clothing of the deceased was found the following note: "Peter K. Lovan shall be my Executor. John Look shall have a horse and buggy more than the rest, if he stays at home till he is twenty-one years of age. John, O John! take good care of mam and the children."

The Pithole *Record* says: There are large numbers of quails and pheasants in the surrounding woods. They are very numerous along the line of the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway.

The Forest *Press* says: Commissioner Mays informs us that our tax claims against Venango county amount to nearly $8,000, and that the Venango Commissioners are disposed to act fairly in the matter. Any way, so we get our dues.

On Monday night two men effected an exit from the jail at Williamsport, by digging out under the wall. The jailor fired at one of the men from the jail, but without effect. The jailor has offered a reward of $100 for the recapture of the escaped prisoner, and has not been heard of.

A singular case of accidental poisoning occurred recently, in Marlborough township, Montgomery county. A little boy of eleven years, named Edward Heller, son of Jesse Heller, noticed the birds eating some berries which grew on the bushes near the house, and it occurred to him to kill the birds by putting poison on the berries. Accordingly he procured some arsenic which was kept in the house of his guardian, with whom he lived, and smeared a lot of the berries with it as they hung upon the bushes. On the following day the boy happened along that way and noticed some of the berries lying on the ground, and thoughtlessly picked them up and ate them. He was taken sicks and, notwithstanding proper medical attendance, died in two days after eating the berries.

A young man named Samuel Swift, employed in the boot store of Jacob Armstrong, in Greenville, Mercer county, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning. His death was occasioned by epilepsy, to fits of which he was subject.

A destructive fire occurred in Hyde Park, Scranton, on Wednesday, in which ten buildings were destroyed involving a loss of $40,000. The fire commenced in a drinking saloon.

The sum of $3,000 has been subscribed in Meadville towards a public library, conditionally that $5,000 shall be raised in the aggregate for that purpose.

In an affray at the house of Robert Hanna, in